Morning Oregonian.

VOL. 26—NO. 8065. PORTLAND, OREGON, THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1886. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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Oregon, Monday ... March 22 ... Oregon, Tuesday ... March
... Saturday ... March 15 State, Sunday ... March
Columbia, Thursday ... March 25 Columbia, Friday ... March
Oregon, Tuesday ... March 30 State, Monday ... April
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WASHINGTON.

Dolph Resumes his Speech on the Edmunds Resolution.

THE CHINESE RESTRICTION ACT

Report thereon by Special Agent Spaulding—Interesting Developments in the Telephone Investigation—Pacific Coast Notes

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The chair laid before the senate a letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting the report of Special Agent Spaulding, in relation to fraudulent importation of Chinese. Referred.

Van Wyck offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on public lands be directed to examine the nature and extent of the alleged use and destruction of timber on public lands adjoining the line of the Northern Pacific, particularly by the Montana Improvement company, to report what if any additional legislation is necessary to protect timber on the public domain and have power to send for persons and papers.

The resolution was agreed to.

The chair laid before the senate the new electoral count bill. Hoar addressed the senate on the bill and on the conclusion of his remarks the measure was passed without division.

Several messages from the president were laid before the senate, one of them being unsigned, but received, said President pro tem Sherman, in due official form. The message was returned to the president for signature.

DOLPH RESUMES HIS SPEECH.

Unfinished business, being the Edmunds resolution, was then laid before the senate, and Dolph continued his remarks in favor of the majority report.

Dolph reviewed the history of legislation of congress on the subject of removals, to show that power did not lie exclusively with the president. He also quoted from speeches of Webster, Calhoun and other statesmen in support of his position. He also cited decisions of the supreme court, to show that the power of removal was incident to the power of appointment. Hence Dolph argued that as the president and the senate appointed, the president and the senate should remove. Dolph had heard it said in this debate that the senate had entered on this controversy with the president for the purpose of keeping republicans in office. He, for one, disclaimed any such motive. There was no desire to raise any question with the administration. He did not believe there was a republican senator in the chamber who was not willing to treat the president precisely as they would treat a republican president. Dolph, however, would go further. If the president would say that there were charges against suspended officers, and if he furnished these charges to the senate, and asked removal of the officer, Dolph for one, would consent to suspension provided the cause were reasonable, even though it might not be cause sufficient of itself to warrant removal. But it was a different matter when the president says to the senate: "I have removed A. B. and appointed C. D. I will not state what charges are made against A. B., and will give him no opportunity to defend himself." Dolph characterized as most extraordinary the assumption in the president's statement that papers on file in a department were not official papers, but his private papers, which he could destroy if he chose. It was strange that papers on which official conduct was based, or which were intended to influence official action, could be regarded as private papers—papers which had been treated so far public as to have been placed on the department files. The power of the senate, conferred by the constitution, was not to be waived by that body. It was a public trust, not to be abandoned by the senate at its will.

THE RESOLUTION REFERRED.

Cooke followed. He contended that the power of removal rested with the president. He must have power to remove incompetent officials. How could he carry out the policy announced by the people in his election without agents in harmony with his purposes? How could he comply with the injunction to "take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed," unless by securing men of his own selection to execute the laws?

After a long debate on the case, in which Edmunds, Beck and others took part, but in the course of which no new arguments of importance were brought to bear, the resolution was referred to the committee on judiciary.

The senate went into executive session, and a motion was made to reconsider the vote by which R. S. Dement was confirmed as surveyor general of Utah. When the doors were opened the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Burns, of Missouri, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the urgent deficiency appropriation bill with senate amendments. Burns explained the report of the committee. Concurrence was recommended in some amendments, and non-concurrence in others. The report of the committee was agreed to, and the house went into committee of the whole on the Indian appropriation bill.

Wellborn in closing the debate said the history of our Indian policy was a dark record of broken treaties, fraudulent devices and treacherous practices. The government had entirely forfeited the confidence of the Indians. When he reflected that this mighty domain reached from the great lakes of the North to the Southern seas and covered the vast extent between two oceans, when he reflected that this vast imperial territory had been wrested from the Indians, he was filled with amazement that the gentleman who preceded him complained that the government was dealing too liberally with the Indian. Not only, was he filled with amazement, but the conviction forced itself on his mind that in the sight of him who had in his hand the destinies of nations, as well as the fortunes of individuals, no attempt would be acceptable until the remaining Indians, through the energy and benevolence of the government, had been lifted to the plane of our own civilization, and enriched by the riches of all earth became American citizenship. Education of the Indian race in America, he said, was the solution of the Indian problem, and it was the only solution. The country was on the right track, the train was in motion, and moving forward day by day, and unless obstructions were placed in the way, it would soon reach the appointed destination—civilization and citizenship of the American Indian. (Applause.)

The bill was then read by paragraphs, for amendments, and shortly afterwards the committee rose and the house adjourned.

THE RESTRICTION ACT.

Report of Special Agent Spaulding of the Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Special Agent O. L. Spaulding made a report to the treasury department on violations of the Chinese restriction act on the Pacific coast. This report was not laid before congress by Manning, and to bring it to light Senator Conger introduced a resolution in the senate a few days ago asking the secretary of the treasury to transmit it to the senate. The report was sent to the senate to-day.

Spaulding says that the regulations of the different customhouses to give the restriction act effect were crude and easily evaded. He says at Port Townsend return certificates were issued to Chinamen in a great hurry, while steamers touched at that landing, and errors were made through haste. This was remedied by an officer accompanying the steamer as far as Victoria. He states that the U. S. consul at Victoria issued consular certificates for awhile, till the collector at Port Townsend refused to recognize them, when the consul wisely stopped.

Spaulding denies that there was any great smuggling of Chinamen across the borders. He admits that a number of Chinamen got into Washington territory from British Columbia clandestinely, and he says these were comparatively few. He acquits the officers at Port Townsend of all intentional wrong in executing the law.

The report next reviews briefly the operations of the custom house at Portland, and states that the same methods in issuing certificates prevailed there, until it was clear that the law was being evaded, when the system was improved.

The greater part of the report deals with the law at San Francisco. He first takes up the method of issuing certificates there, and states that there is ample opportunity for fraud through collusion of officers. He states that there were charges made against officers in this branch of the service. He did not investigate them, for the reason that the federal grand jury had taken up the matter for investigation when he was making out his report.

He next reviews the way in which Chinese with certificates were landed at San Francisco and states that the customs officers might easily evade the law. He says charges were made against these officers, and he admitted some of them were spending much more money than they were receiving as salaries, but says he was unable to fasten guilt upon any of them.

In conclusion Spaulding gives figures in relation to the number of certificates issued, and the number of Chinamen who have returned. Following is his table in regard to the movement of Chinamen:

No. of departures from San Francisco for three years to August 1, 1885	411
No. of departures from other Pacific ports	81
Total	[illegible]
No. of arrivals in San Francisco during the same period	15,13[illegible]
At other Pacific points	4,7[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
No. of Chinamen who have not returned	[illegible]

THE TELEPHONE INVESTIGATION.

J. W. Rogers Makes Some Interesting Statements to the House Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Dr. J. W. Rogers testified to-day before the telephone investigating committee. He described the organization of the Pan Electric company, as heretofore published. When witness proposed to give $500,000 in stock to each of his associates, Senator Harris said it seemed to be a little too generous, but as they expected to make enough money for everybody, they would accept the stock. Witness had written to Senator Windom, Benj. Le Fevre and Architect Clark, that he had a small amount of stock to their credit, but they had all declined.

Gentlemen associated with himself in the company were to pay nothing for their interest. Witness wished to secure the co-operation of men of integrity, and of national reputation. Without the names of such men the stock could not be sold. The object was to "bank on their names and reputation, and on my own genius."

Two meetings were held in the room of the senate judiciary committee for organization of the telephone company. There were present Rooney Rogers Jr., Senators Harris and Garland and Gen. Johnston. Gen. Atkins was not there. At the first meeting a general agreement was reached, and Senator Garland prepared papers and submitted them at the second meeting. The charter for the telephone company was obtained in Tennessee, and one for a telegraph company was obtained in New York.

There never was any Pan Electric stock issued. The certificates were about as follows: "J. W. Rogers is entitled to $500,000 in the Pan Electric telephone company." They were signed by Casey Young, secretary. Senator Harris opposed the issue of stock. Witness supposed the gentlemen were unwilling to have their names go on the stock, because they regarded them as sacred. It was also suggested in conversation, he said, that possibly this whole thing would fail, and in that case all concerned would be looked upon as scoundrels. Hence they had refused to go forward.

GARLAND'S PROMISE.

In answer to questions, witness declared that he had no idea, when the company was organized, that Mr. Garland would be attorney general, but had done his best to make him attorney general after Cleveland's election. He had dedicated a book to Attorney-General Garland, and predicted that Cleveland would select the wisest, purest man in the country to elevate to the judiciary of the country. On May 24th he had sent a letter to Attorney-General Garland, asking him to institute suit against the Bell company, but received no reply.

The Chairman—Do you remember of Mr. Young having come to your house and told you and your son of an interview with Garland?

Witness—He said that suit would now be brought, and there were good prospects of success. I asked if Garland had promised, and he said he had.

The Chairman—How did you come to ask him?

Witness—I thought it would have to come through a promise of Garland's.

The Chairman—Did Young indicate that he had an interview with Garland?

Witness—Yes, I think so. When he said Garland promised, I said very emphatically: "If Garland has promised, he will do it." Then Young said: "But Garland has said he will refer the matter to Mr. Goode." Then I said: "How about that? How would Goode act? Would he do as well as Garland?" "Oh, yes," said he. "I believe I would rather have Goode than Garland. He will be all right." That is the substance of the conversation.

Chairman—Did you clearly understand that he told you that Garland had promised?

Witness—As clear as that I exist. I stake my salvation on it, because I rose up and said: "If Garland has promised, he will do it." I was delighted, of course. Adjourned.

THE TELEGRAPH INVESTIGATION.

President Green Continues his Statement Before the House Postal Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The house committee on post offices and post roads to-day continued its investigation of the alleged telegraph monopoly.

Mr. Warner requested Dr. Green to state the nature of the relations between the Western Union and the Central Pacific. He replied that the Western Union paid the Central Pacific $100,000 per annum and took all receipts along the line of road. The railroad company also had free use of the Western Union line on the line of road. That arrangement embraced the Southern Pacific from San Francisco to El Paso.

Mr. Eckert continued his testimony with the statement that the Union Pacific Co. was ready to take any business offered by the Baltimore & Ohio or any other telegraph company, but that none had been offered.

Dr. Green then read a brief recapitulation of the points made by himself in his testimony yesterday. As Mr. Pete had remarked upon the high tariff to Kansas points, Dr. Green promised that rates would be reduced in that locality. Further, he said he wished to explain the news reports. It was the only telegraph company that had absolutely refused to make up news reports. With respect to the president's message, he said it had been handled for years without profit. It was supplied to anybody at 10 cents per hundred words, and to newspapers taking their reports from the Western Union at 5 cents per hundred. The Western Union could supply it cheaper than any other company. It had supplied Kansas associated papers with the last message—20,000 words—without one cent in compensation. The quota of papers had been exceeded, but the Western Union had made no bill for extra service. The Western Union made contracts with various associated presses. With the Kansas and Missouri association it had a contract until recently, when the papers of that association had made a contract with the western associated press to get them news. Every opposition company had set up a news bureau. Adjourned.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS NOTES.

LIFE SAVING STATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The commerce committee reported favorably to-day the bill to establish a life station on the southern shore of the harbor of San Francisco, between Point San Jose and Point Lobos. Also one on the northern shore of the entrance to San Francisco harbor, between Point Diablo and Point Reyes. Also one at or near Point Adams, Oregon. The committee, in the report, says the service was organized in 1871, and since November 1 of that year to June 30, 1885, the number of wrecks which occurred within reach of these stations in the United States were 2918, and the total value of the vessels and their cargoes $10,176,... and of this sum property valued at $... was saved through the efforts of the crews. The number of persons saved was 25,2... The committee recommends in strong terms the passage of bills establishing new stations.

BLACK ADMITS THAT HE HAS NO PROOF.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The senate committee on expenditures of public moneys, continued its investigation of the charges made by Commissioner Black, with regard to the official acts of his predecessors. Black again occupied the witness chair, and in reply to requests from Senator Harrison whether he could produce names and numbers in any claim which had been allowed or rejected by his predecessors on account of the politics of claimant, the commissioner replied in substance that he would like to give the committee abundance of evidence in reference to allegations made in his report, but was unable to do it from the files of the office.

OF INTEREST TO U. S. OFFICIALS.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—A substitute for several bills relating to compensation of United States attorneys, marshals and commissioners was reported to-day and goes on the house calendar. This bill provides that hereafter the district attorney of Oregon, instead of fees and salary shall be paid a salary of $3500 and the marshal $3000. U. S. commissioners shall receive for their services such fees as now allowed by law, except in criminal cases where they shall be allowed $1 for issuing a process to arrest, and $1 for a recognizance, and for all other writs issued, for oaths administered for docketing, hearing and trying the same, $ for each case.

REDEMPTION OF TRADE DOLLARS.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The house committee on coinage, weights and measures to-day considered propositions looking to the redemption of trade dollars. A tie vote resulted on a motion to redeem trade dollars in subsidiary coin, instead of standard dollars. The anti-silver men carried a proposition to have the amount of trade dollars redeemed come out of monthly silver bullion purchase. Several members of the committee were absent, however, and the whole subject was finally deferred until further meetings.

BILLS RELATING TO ALASKA.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Among bills introduced in the senate to-day were the following:

By Senator Hoar (by request)—To extend the general land and mining laws of the United States, over the territory of Alaska.

Also by Senator Hoar (by request)—To facilitate the settlement and development of Alaska.

DOLPH COMPLIMENTED.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—A prominent democratic senator, in speaking of Dolph's speech this evening, said that in his judgment it was by far the ablest presentation so far made of the republican side of the controversy, save, perhaps, the opening speech of Mr. Edmunds.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

A DENIAL FROM GENERAL CROOK.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Information has been received at the war department from Gen. Crook, which shows that reports recently received from private sources, describing a meeting between Crook and Geronimo, on the border, at which Geronimo refused to surrender, are entirely imaginative. Crook says he has not left the station at Bowie, A. T., and has not seen Geronimo since the fight in Mexico, which resulted in the death of Crawford. Crook reports, in a telegram received yesterday, that he would leave in a day or two for San Bernardino, to meet the Indians and arrange for their surrender. The journey will take several days.

WHAT MORROW HOPES TO DO.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Congressman Morrow says he will be able to meet and refute all conclusions of Special Agent Spaulding, drawn from statistics he gathered on the Pacific coast. Mr. Morrow will demonstrate that within the three years named by the agent 3000 Chinamen came in from British Columbia, of which no account is given in the report. He will show that the Chinese population has steadily increased every year in San Francisco, as shown by poll tax and importation of rice, etc. He will demonstrate that 15,000 Chinese have entered California from British Columbia without certificates, and that thousands have been absorbed, while claiming to be in transit.

BROOKS MUST GO.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—It is reported that changes will occur in the sub-treasury at San Francisco, and that Secretary Manning awaits the report of the agent detailed to investigate the management of the office before taking action. It is learned that Brooks's nomination was confirmed at the solicitation of the president and secretary of the treasury, as soon as news of the $10,000 robbery was reported at Washington. This was done so that there could be no question as to the responsibility of Brooks's bondsmen for the loss. Reports received here do not convey the impression that the new treasurer is either a successful or popular officer.

THE UNION PACIFIC.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Mr. Tweed, counsel for the Union Pacific railway, appeared before the house committee on Pacific railroads to-day in reference to the financial condition of the company and what increased security they would be able to give the government in the event of extension of the time within which their indebtedness to the government must be paid. The company, Mr. Tweed said, would be willing to turn over its unsubsidized lines and other assets to the government as additional security.

GOV. MURRAY'S RESIGNATION.

CHICAGO, March 17.—The *News'* Washington special says: Gov. Murray's resignation was called for by the president himself, who yesterday directed the secretary of the interior to demand it. It is understood the president intends to make a number of changes in the administration of Utah. It is probable that the remaining member of the Utah commission will be changed.

ONLY A COOLNESS.

NEW YORK, March 17.—A Washington special says: Stories of open rupture between the president and Justice Stephen J. Field, of California, which have been widely circulated, are not quite true, but have some foundation, in fact, there is a coolness that amounts almost to estrangement, but not an entire breaking off of relations.

RAILROAD NOTES.

MANAGERS TO MEET SATURDAY.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—It is asserted that on next Saturday Messrs. Potter of the Burlington, Strong and Goddard of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Huntington of the Southern Pacific, and Fink of the trunk lines will hold a conference, with a view of settling the present conflict, at which a proposition will be made for the definite and immediate acceptance or refusal by the representative of the Southern Pacific. It is reported that the Pacific Mail company, unless their demand for subsidy of $110,000 a month is complied with, will immediately put down passenger rates to such figures as they say will make it impossible for the railroad companies to compete, as their rates will include meals and sleeping accommodations.

Travel on both the northern and southern routes has increased so that the accommodations of the roads are taxed to their utmost. The passengers are of a different class from those usually found occupying first class cars. They are principally mechanics and farmers, and travel east and west is about equal in numbers. A gentleman who boarded a through passenger train on the Southern Pacific to ride about forty miles, between stations, was compelled to stand all the way, as not only the seats but wash-rooms were occupied by through passengers.

IT IS STILL WAR.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Mr. C. P. Huntington has gone to Kentucky for a few days' stay, and it is said that President Strong of the Atchison road has telegraphed to a friend in this city in such terms as to cause bewilderment among some who have believed the transcontinental war was near the end.

A SCHEDULE FIXED.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Commissioner Pearson said to-day: "Rates on transcontinental lines are again settled. The result is through tickets from New York to San Francisco are being sold at $51.50 for first class and $44 for second class. Second class tickets are subject to a rebate of $10. Rates west of the Missouri river are $25 for first class limited and $20 for second class. There is a rebate of $5 on the $25 rate and of $10 on the $20 rate, making the net prices $20 and $10."

ROUND TRIP TICKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—Round trip tickets, good for thirty days, were put on sale to-day: Omaha and Kansas City, $80; Chicago, $111.50; New York, $181.25; Boston, $185. The east bound ticket must be used one day after the purchase, but the west-bound ticket may be used any time within thirty days.

For constipation and pain under your breast bone use Dr. Henley's Dandelion Tonic.

Dr. F. B. Eaton, Oculist and Aurist, S. W. corner First and Morrison sts.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Usual Collection of Pacific Coast Items.

NEWS BY STEAMER FROM ALASKA

A Terrible Outrage in the South—The Grant & Ward Failure—The Oregon Believed to have been Wrecked by Dynamite.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—Lowenthal, Livingstone & Co. in January, 1885 sold tallow from samples in Liverpool for Michelssen, Brown & Co. of this city. In February of the same year shipment was made to Liverpool by the latter firm of 363,886 pounds of tallow. Lowenthal & Co. advanced thereon $20,000. On reaching its destination the tallow was found to be inferior to the samples. An arbitration board provided for in the contract of sale decided that an allowance should be made to the purchasers of $3,420.91, difference between the market value of the tallow and the value of such as contained in the samples. The above is set forth in a complaint filed in the superior court, the Lowenthal, Livingstone & Co. demand judgment against Michelssen, Brown & Co. for the amount allowed by arbitration.

THE TREADWELL CASE SETTLED.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—On the calling of the Treadwell case by Judge Coffey to-day, Superintendent Dooley's attorney made a motion for dismissal of the case without costs, which was granted. After the contest for the guardianship was settled, Mr. Lloyd stated to the court that after all that had been said about the heirs and estate, Mrs. Treadwell desired that the estates of all the minors be placed out of her control and kept subject to order of the court solely. The cash portion of the estate amounted to about $180,000. Judge Coffey finally said he would fix bonds of say $50,000, to be given by Mrs. Treadwell to each child, for honest and safe management of the estate.

GRAND JURY LEGALLY CONSTITUTED.

In the case of Levy, charged with burglary, on trial before Judge Wilson, of the superior court, defendant petitioned the supreme court to declare the indictment against him by the grand jury invalid, as that body was illegally constituted. The question was one of great importance, as the grand jury has found a large number of indictments against other persons. The decision of the supreme court was rendered to-day, which declared that the grand jury was legally constituted, and that the indictment against Levy was good. The petition was denied. No dissenting opinion was filed.

SUIT FOR MAINTENANCE.

The case of Louisa C. Steiger against Mrs. Mabel Treadwell, who figured so prominently in the suit of Dooley vs. Treadwell, for maintenance, was commenced before Judge Reardon this morning. Mrs. Steiger asks for $100 per month. Only one witness has as yet been examined, viz: Mrs. Phœbe Atkinson, who stated that at the request of Mrs. Treadwell she made plaintiff an offer to provide a home for her in the Episcopal old lady's home, and even allow her a servant, which offer plaintiff declined. She said what she wanted was money. The case was adjourned till the 25th. Mrs. Steiger is the mother of Mrs. Treadwell.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

Complaint has been filed in the superior court against F. B. Taylor and Edwin M. Muller et al. by Whittier, Fuller & Co., in which judgment of $25,000 damages is asked. Taylor sold his paint and oil business to Scofield & Tevis, agreeing not to carry on a similar business in this city. The business was later sold to plaintiffs. The suit is based on a violation of the above agreement.

A VICTIM OF FOOTBALL.

Michael E. Woodward, a student 22 years of age of Hastings law college, who was injured while playing football on the campus in Berkeley on Wednesday last, died yesterday. He was struck on the neck, at the base of the brain, producing paralysis of nearly the entire body.

SUICIDE.

Edward Prince, 51 years old, committed suicide this morning by hanging himself in a house on the Ocean road. Despondency is supposed to have been the cause.

CALVIN PRATT'S CASE.

Hearing of the case of Calvin Pratt, charged with forgery, was postponed this morning until the 24th inst.

AN EDITOR KNOCKED DOWN.

HOLLISTER, March 17.—E. P. Howe, editor of a prohibition organ here, was knocked down on the street to-day by J. J. Fay, proprietor of the McMahon house, who considered himself slandered in Howe's paper yesterday.

JURY STILL OUT.

HOLLISTER, March 17.—The jury in the Prewitt case, out since 4 P. M. Monday, still disagree at 11 to-night, with no prospects for agreement.

ALASKA.

STEAMER NEWS FROM SITKA.

PORT TOWNSEND, March 17.—The steamer Idaho arrived to-day from Sitka, with dates to March 6th.

On February 26th Daniel O'Connell, carpenter's mate of the U. S. steamship Pinta, and Charles Anderson, seaman on the same vessel, while returning from repairing a flume at Jamestown bay, in a small skiff, were capsized off the Indian river. O'Connell wished to try to right the skiff, but Anderson, who could not swim, objected. O'Connell then tried to swim ashore but sank. The Pinta's launch, as soon as possible, reached the spot and picked up Anderson, who was nearly gone. O'Connell's body has been dragged and searched for ever since, but has not yet been recovered. A reward of $50 has been offered for its recovery. Anderson has been quite ill from the effects of the accident.

A large mass meeting was held at Sitka on the 2d, at which resolutions were passed earnestly asking the president to urge congress to extend the land laws over Alaska. Under the present laws no one can hold property except miners, nor can they cut timber without running the risk of prosecution. A new town has been laid out on Douglas island, new settlers are coming by every steamer, and if congress would establish land laws there undoubtedly would be a boom in Alaska this coming summer.

The Lake Mountain mining company has opened a mining and assay office in Sitka, and will prosecute work on their mines as soon as the weather will permit.

It is understood in Sitka that Capt. Morrissey, representing Lynde & Hough, of San Francisco, will arrive at Sitka next month to continue their salmon packing establishment at that place.

The highest thermometer during January at Sitka was 42, lowest 24, average 37 above 0.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION OF MURDER.

OLYMPIA, March 17.—A Chinaman named Tung has been arrested here, on suspicion of being the party who attempted to murder Chas. Hewitt, near this place, in October, 1883. Tung claims he was in Oregon City at the time, and pending his recognition by persons there he has been remanded to jail. His bonds were fixed at $2,000.

UTAH.

SALT LAKE NOTES.

SALT LAKE, March 17.—George Q. Cannon failed to respond to-day when his case was called in court, forfeiting $25,000 bonds.

The liberal territorial committee to-day passed resolutions eulogizing Gov. Murray and calling for more vigorous legislation by congress.

STATE DISPATCHES.

DEATH OF A PIONEER WOMAN.

ALBANY, March 17.—Mrs. John Monteith died at her home in this city at 7 A. M. to-day after an illness of several weeks. She was 59 years of age, and was one of the early pioneers of the state, moving to Albany in the year 1849.

MONTANA.

THE MONTANA CENTRAL ALARMED.

HELENA, March 17.—Considerable feeling has been created in business circles here by threats of the Northern Pacific railroad to build parallel lines to Red Mountain and Sand Coulee, where the Montana Central has extensive coal mining interests. In the event of the Northern Pacific doing this, it is believed that the Montana Central will push work and make connection with the Canadian Pacific this year, as such connection would be most desirable for the Canadian road. Business sentiment strongly favors the Montana Central, as the company have invested large sums of money in the development of Montana's resources, which otherwise would have lain dormant for years to come.

A SOUTHERN OUTRAGE.

Ten Negroes Killed and a Number Wounded in a Court House.

NEW ORLEANS, March 17.—A special to the *Picayune* from Grenada, Miss., says: News of a terrible tragedy, enacted at Carrollton, an interior town, twenty-four miles southwest of Grenada, was received here this evening. Fifty men rode into town and proceeded to the court house, where thirteen negroes were waiting for their trial to commence. The white men walked into the court room and shot ten of the negroes and mortally wounded the other three. The shooting grew out of the attempted assassination of James Liddell, a prominent citizen, who was shot and seriously wounded by these negroes several weeks ago.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

NEW ORLEANS, March 17.—A Winona, Miss., special to the *Picayune* says: At Carrollton to-day a fearful tragedy occurred, in which ten negroes were killed and some wounded. Some weeks ago two negroes attempted to assassinate J. M. Liddell, Jr., inflicting some serious but not fatal wounds. The negroes engaged in this dastardly attempt are known to be the most defiant and lawless in the country, and since the attempt on Mr. Liddell have been more openly defiant than ever. For some reason not known, they swore out a warrant a few days ago for Mr. Liddell's arrest. It was at the trial to-day that the killing occurred. The negroes present were mostly armed. About 1 o'clock a party of men, numbering about forty or fifty persons, rode up to the courthouse. They dismounted and entered the building, and at once commenced firing on the negroes, with the above result. They then returned the same route they came. They do not live at Carrollton.

A later dispatch from Winona throws little more light on the assassination. At the trial about twenty colored men were present. Fifty white men, well mounted and each carrying a Winchester, came riding up and surrounded the court house. They then fired into the building, instantly killing ten negroes and wounding three others, who died soon afterward, and with the exception of a few who escaped through the windows, all other negroes in the building were wounded, some seriously.

THE GRANT & WARD FAILURE.

The Assignee Reports that Payments by Ward to Warner were Fraudulent.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Hamilton Cole, referee in the action brought by George C. Holt, assignee, for the benefit of creditors of Ferdinand Ward against Wm. S. Warner, filed his report with the clerk of the supreme court to-day. It is in favor of Julien T. Davies, receiver of the firm of Grant & Ward, and finds that the payment of all the money made by Ward, either by his individual check or by checks of Grant & Ward upon the so-called contract business, were fraudulent and void, as against defendant, Julien T. Davies, as receiver, and that Warner must pay over to Davies, as receiver, all the moneys received by him from Ward over and above the amount paid him to Ward. This sum the referee finds to be, with interest thereon from May, 1884, over $140,000, and makes the total amount to be recovered $1,895,752.

EASTERN NEWS ITEMS.

THE OREGON PROBABLY WRECKED BY DYNAMITE.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The failure to find any trace of the schooner which was reported to have collided with the Oregon is not regarded by many people here as strange. Indeed, it is the very general impression of people in a position to know that there was no collision, but that the accident was the result of an entirely different cause than that given by the very reticent officers of the lost steamer. The testimony of all passengers is to the effect that just before sinking there was a terrible noise resembling the noise following the discharge of a piece of artillery and that a very large portion of the end of the steamer where the schooner was said to have struck was knocked out. The mysterious manner of the officers of the Oregon and the extreme reticence of the passengers, together with the reported explosive noise and the great damage done the steamer, has given rise to the rumor that the disaster was caused by a torpedo or dynamite, concealed in the vessel and placed there to do much deadlier work than the sinking of the vessel. The *Herald* has an editorial this morning on the mystery and has had a number of interviews with marine men, which supports the dynamite theory.

ZUKERTORT RESIGNS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 17.—The sixteenth game of the world's chess championship match between Steinitz and Zukertort, began at a few minutes after 1 o'clock this afternoon. Only a few persons were present. The game was begun with the Ruy Lopez opening, Steinitz playing with the white men and Zukertort with the black. At 5 o'clock, forty four moves each having been made, the players took recess till 7:30, Steinitz having the advantage in position. Resuming, the game was ended in five moves by Steinitz and four by Zukertort, the latter resigning on his forty ninth move. Time: Steinitz, 2 hours and 45 minutes; Zukertort, 2 hours and 15 minutes. This makes the record stand, Steinitz seven games, Zukertort five. Zukertort says his thirty-ninth move, which was wholly unsound, was an oversight. He is not looking well, and says he did not sleep a minute last night.

A WEALTHY MAN KILLS HIMSELF.

DENVER, Colo., March 17.—Watrous special to the *Las Vegas* ... S. B. Watrous, one of the wealthiest merchants and stock-raisers of New Mexico, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart this morning. He was a native of New Hampshire, and came to New Mexico in 1840 and was one of the original grantees of the La Junta grant, one of the most valuable landed properties in the territory. His son committed suicide a few months ago, and the trouble preyed upon his mind, causing the act this morning. A coincident of the tragedy is that the deed was committed in the same spot, and with the same weapon which ended his son's life.

GRAND MASTER WORKMAN POWDERLY.

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—Powderly, grand master workman of the Knights of Labor, passed through the city to-night, on his way to Kansas City, to meet and confer with delegates from five district assemblies, which embrace the entire Missouri Pacific system. In regard to the strike on that system he would not talk during the few minutes he was here, but he confessed surprise that Vice-President Hoxie declined to confer with the committee of the Knights.

WILL FIGHT IT OUT.

NEW ORLEANS, March 17.—By agreement with the strikers a freight train was sent out on the Texas & Pacific road this evening. Receiver Sheldon says the company will fight it out against the strikers, if it takes them a year to do it.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG WOMAN.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 17.—Laura Miller, aged 17 years, hanged herself in the attic of her parents' house last night because she was forbidden to go to a roller skating rink.

A GREAT MONOPOLY.

NEW YORK, March 17.—A London special, in discussing the bill to kill the monopoly enjoyed by W. H. Smith & Co. of railroad stalls, says: It transpires that Smith & Co. yearly made, gross, off sales of daily London papers, £148,000, and almost the same on books, magazines, weekly newspapers and handbill privileges. It further appeared from the speech of Maj. Dickson, director of the London, Chatham & Dover railway company, that the directors exercised the right of censorship as to what Smith & Co. should sell.

ANOTHER GRANDCHILD FOR VICTORIA.

LONDON, March 17.—Princess Louise Marguerite, daughter of Prince Frederick Charles, of Prussia, and wife of the Duke of Connaught, the third son of Queen Victoria, was delivered of a daughter to-day.

THE TREATY OF PEACE RATIFIED.

BUCHAREST, March 17.—The treaty of peace between Servia and Bulgaria has been ratified by representatives of the powers interested.

If a boil is swelling it's well to use St. Jacobs Oil. The boil will go.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

How the Anniversary was Celebrated in this City Yesterday.

Beautiful Weather the Usual Parade—Exercises at St Mary's Academy and the New Market Theater—Hon John M Gearin's Oration.

It was thought late Tuesday evening, in view of the stormy weather during the early part of the week and then prevailing, that the St Patrick's day procession would have to be abandoned, and the celebration of the memorable day confined to indoor exercises. In this the Irish citizens of Portland were very pleasantly disappointed, for the day opened clear and bright, though a trifle chilly and as the morning advanced the atmosphere became more agreeable. Services were held in the cathedral, corner Third and Stark streets at [illegible] o'clock, and were attended by a very large audience. There was the customary delay in forming the procession, which began to move about noon under the direction of Grand Marshal Capt Patrick Maloney, with P. [illegible] and Edward [illegible] as principal aides. The Portland Hibernian Benevolent society had the place of honor. Following them came the Ancient Order of Hibernians in three divisions. Next came the regular liberty car drawn by four horses, and containing about forty little girls dressed in white and wearing handsome green wreaths. Each carried little Irish or American flags, and the car was a remarkably handsome feature of the procession. Following the car were fifteen carriages, occupied by prominent Irish citizens. The procession formed on Stark street, with the right resting on First. The line of march was as follows: Down First to B, to Third, to Morrison, to Fourth, and up to St. Mary's academy. At the Sisters school the usual appropriate exercises, both literary and musical, took place, after which the procession re-formed on Mill street, with the right resting on Fifth. The line of march was up Fifth to Montgomery, down to First, to the New Market where the procession arrived at about [illegible] o'clock.

The auditorium of the theater was packed to overflowing. Mr James Gleason called the meeting to order and introduced Hon John M Gearin, who spoke as follows:

HON JOHN M GEARIN'S ADDRESS

Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen—It is several years since I had the pleasure of addressing you here before for the first time on a Patrick's day celebration. We have all grown older since then, and wiser, too, I trust, and time, with ever busy fingers, has made changes in many things. But through it all, through all change of time and place, there is one thing that has remained unchanged—one thing that age cannot wither nor custom fade—the honest love of an Irish heart for brave old Ireland. Other peoples have many days of national thanksgiving, many occasions upon which they come together to rejoice over the victories of the past and be happy in their great prosperity. Irishmen have but one day and that day they have celebrated in victory and defeat for over 1400 years. This devoted loyalty to the great apostle of Ireland is the one golden thread that runs through the fabric of Irish history, illuminating the darkness in the hour of defeat and disaster, glorifying the sunshine of success and prosperity, but always the same, bright in its positiveness and fearlessness, strong in its patriotism and love of country, and pure forever as the eternal purity of God. And so I recognize in your presence here to-day one more proof, if any were needed, that men of Irish birth and parentage, even in this fair land of Oregon, have not forgotten the day of their national thanksgiving, have not allowed to die out or slumber their feelings of love, of religion and of patriotism which for the last fourteen hundred years have drawn the sons of Ireland together on this one day of all days for Irishmen to pledge anew their fealty and devotion to the cause of their country, and lift up together one heartfelt prayer for dear old Ireland.

I need not say to you why we are here to-day. As an Irishman speaking to an Irish audience, with the badge of Erin upon my breast, and the green flag that knows no country save one by my side, I feel that no words of mine are necessary to tell you that

This St Patrick's Day,

The day of Ireland's patron saint, the day upon which, above all others Irish hearts and Irish hands unite with fervor to ask God to save and protect, and keep pure forever that little land of ours beyond the sea, and to hasten the day when the harp and the shamrock will once more float proudly to the breeze from every castled turret in Ireland over the heads of a free people. This is the one day that is enshrined at the altar of our country's devotion and consecrated to a memory. And God knows there are bitter memories enough for Irishmen to make a sad background for the picture, and to keep this one happy recollection ever fresh and green, and dearer than all else to an Irishman's heart. There is a peculiarity about the observance of this day that pertains, I believe, to the celebration of no other national holiday. When we take into consideration the life of the man whose name we venerate, the scenes of his labors, the condition of the country in which providence ordained that he should cast his lot, and the glorious victory that crowned his efforts, we see through it all the guiding hand of God, and recognize the fact that he is well worthy the homage that is paid to his memory by the devoted children whose forefathers, fourteen centuries ago, learned from his inspired lips "the way, the truth and the life."

With the facts of his history, such as is known of it, you are all familiar, and it is unnecessary for me to enlarge upon it. Sufficient is it to say that he landed in Ireland about the year 432 and began his work of Christianizing the people.

Of the result of St Patrick's labors the world possesses the proofs. They are to be found in every little moss covered chapel, in every parish in Ireland, in every far off corner of the world where an Irish priest could carry the religion of Christ to a heathen people, in every little cross that rears its head over the grave of an Irish exile around the circle of the [illegible]. And here we find the anomaly in the history of [illegible] than religion.

When St Patrick landed in Ireland he found a nation of people who were essentially pagan. The faith of Christ had not [illegible] to the masses of the people [illegible] idolatrous customs the saving [illegible] religion of God had never been [illegible] and no man had ever yet [illegible] proclaim to them the doctrine of eternal salvation. What could be done [illegible] by one man alone. [illegible] him, no glittering pageant [illegible] ing, no titled nobility stood [illegible] landed on the shores of that [illegible], that henceforth was to be his home and the scene of his glory. He came, not to subjugate but to enlighten [illegible] from the gentle apostle.

How wonderful the means by which the ends of providence are worked out. A fisherman from Judea was appointed vicar of [illegible] on earth, a soldier from the ranks ruled [illegible] empire, when at the zenith of her power and greatness she acknowledged [illegible]. A Genoese sailor gave to the world a new continent, greater in riches and resources than the old world itself. A subaltern, an adventurer from Corsica, flaunted his imperial ensigns from Brittany to the pyramids, from Moscow to [illegible], and while the civilized world looked on aghast, dictated to the proudest monarchs in Europe the price of his friendship and protection. An almost nameless enthusiast ruled England in the time of the commonwealth and here we have a *slave* from nowhere, possessing no rights, acknowledged by no country, and protected by no law, carving out for himself a name that will shine with undiminished splendor as the centuries roll on, as the champion of religion and example of all that is true and noble, and worthy among men and he ever worshiped at the shrine of Erin's devotion, as the patron of Irish hopes and aspirations, the fond protector of all that Ireland's sons and daughters hold dear in this world and [illegible] in the next. He came to them a slave, he left them a conqueror, and the love of a whole nation was entwined with the garlands that were cast upon his grave.

For many centuries after the death of St Patrick, Ireland was a free nation, and recognized by the world as the home of learning and the protector of literature, art and science. Nor were the religious teachings of St. Patrick forgotten. Religion, and literature, and science, went hand in hand, the people were prosperous, virtuous and happy. Ireland was then, and up to the time of the twelfth century, governed by her own people. She was free. She had her own legislature, her own laws; her people owned the land they cultivated, and no foreign invader had ever set foot upon her shores but to meet defeat and destruction. This is the part in Irish history to which Irishmen point back with pride, and upon which they love to dwell as the one bright spot beyond the barren waste that stretches [illegible] along the pathway of their country from the twelfth century to the present. Nor is it alone because of what Ireland has been that we all look [illegible] and lovingly to this happy period of our national independence, but because we also see in it an index of what Ireland is to be in the future, a sign and a promise that some day the God given right of self government will be restored to her and her people shall realize the hope that has cheered and animated them through all the dark days of trial and persecution that have dawned upon Ireland, since a [illegible] foreign foe was admitted to the council board of her nation. And it is [illegible] because that of later years Irishmen have made this day typical of Irish [illegible], that I ask you to go back with me while we hastily review some of the principal events in Irish history occurring after the twelfth century. The spectacle of a nation so densely populated, so fertile in resources, so blessed by [illegible] in the richness and productiveness of her soil, and the salubrity of her climate, owing allegiance to any other power however great, might indeed be sufficient of itself to attract the attention of even a casual observer and prompt an inquiry into the facts and an investigation of the causes from which such a condition of things could arise. More especially so when it appears upon the face of the record that for many centuries Ireland was a separate nationality, that her rulers governed wisely and well and her people were intelligent, refined and [illegible]. Why then, and from what causes, came the change? Ah! well, it is a sad story, a tale to which in future generations when the history of Ireland comes to be written properly, men will listen with wonder and amaze, a recital of treachery, of violated faith, of broken treaties, of tyranny and persecution, which in depth of infamy, can challenge comparison with the blackest records in the history of the world. And when I say this, I say it with a full consciousness of its import, and with the record of English bribery and corruption and high handed outrage, to support the accusation, and with the ruined homes, the outraged daughters, and dishonored wives, the martyred heroes who have gone to their graves murdered by English treachery, and the wail of anguish that for 600 years has come up from the bleeding hearts of the Irish people to back me in the declaration. It is no exaggeration to say that England's hold upon Ireland to-day, which she maintains, as she has always done, at the point of the bayonet, is the darkest blot upon the civilization of the nineteenth century, an example of legalized oppression, which, I hope, ere our little span of life shall have drawn to a close, will have become a thing of the past, and Ireland "shall have taken her place as one among the nations of the earth."

I have frequently heard said, and by persons who should know better, too, that for all the trouble, and misfortune that has come to Ireland she is herself responsible, and that English coercion is justifiable on the ground of Irish insubordination. They say: "What are you Irish always complaining about? Why can't you be quiet?"

The answer of Ireland to that is: "We have everything to complain of, and we never will be quiet, till an Irish parliament shall sit in an Irish capital in Ireland."

What has Ireland to complain of? Why, my God! Is there anything in the nature of cruelty, of wrong, of deceit, of oppression, that she has not cause to complain of? And now to the end that we may together understand this matter, and Ireland's position towards England to-day, let us hastily review some of the leading events in history which mark England's connection with Ireland. Although we have to go back to the twelfth century for the first English invasion of Ireland, yet it is a long time after that before we find an acknowledgment by the Irish people of the supremacy of England, for not until the signing of the treaty of Limerick, on the [illegible] day of October, 1691, can it be said that the body of the Irish people acknowledged the king of England as their sovereign. The [illegible] of Ireland in the interim [illegible], was deplorable indeed. Ruined with intestine troubles and jealousies, and engaged in almost constant warfare with her invaders, her people suffered all the rigors of continuous war without any apparent prospect of a favorable termination of it.

The growth of the country was retarded, her agriculture was neglected, her manufactories destroyed, her commerce dwindled and her people whipped into submission to wrongs which they had not the power to resent. One province after another was forced to submit to English dominion, until, as we are told, "When the Irish forces who had held Limerick and Galway so gallantly were shipped off to France, pursuant to stipulation, there was not left in all Ireland the slightest semblance of any power capable of resisting or troubling the new settlement of the kingdom."

On one pretense or another Irishmen were being constantly arrested, transported or executed, as it suited the will of their captors; their lands were taken from them without process of law, and a constant reign of terror existed all over Ireland. The young men, seeing no hope at home, left the country by thousands, and it is said that in the 18th century there were 280,000 of them died in the service of France. There was noble blood in them, too, those wanderers, and their bones whitened every battlefield all over Europe. And where they fell, they fell breathing a vengeance upon the nation that exiled them, and upon many a crimson hill where the banner of the Irish brigade was seen waving the sun looked down upon a deadly contest between English valor and Irish manhood and these, who were good friends at heart, if cruel laws would let them, sought each other's lives with all the bitterness of hate—martyrs to an idea, and many a brave son of Ireland whispered as his life was ebbing away upon a foreign battlefield, the words of Sarsfield at Landen, "Oh, God, that this was for Ireland!"

They never saw their country more, most of them. The blood that they would have poured out as free as water for Ireland they were compelled to sell to a foreigner, and now

On far foreign fields, from Dunkirk to Belgrade
Lie the soldiers and chiefs of the Irish brigade.

* * *

Until all this time we find but one act passed by the British parliament looking towards the amelioration of the condition of affairs in Ireland, I mean the repeal act of April 17, 178[illegible], and this act was passed only because the foreign relations of England seemed to demand it, and the eloquence of Grattan and the determined position of the Irish people seemed to indicate that it would not be safe to refuse it. The act in itself was but a repealing act, repealing the statute of George I, passed in 171[illegible], and which [illegible] of parliament in relation to Ireland, took away, in effect, the last remnant of self government from the Irish people.

The passage of the act of 1782 was welcomed [illegible] by the [illegible] in Irish affairs [illegible] in the sincerity of [illegible] and that [illegible] was at last [illegible]. He saw in it [illegible] the consummation of all his hopes, the realization of the dream of his life, and rising in his place in the house upon the passage of the [illegible] said: "Ireland is now a nation. In that new character I hail her, and, bowing in her august presence I say [illegible]" [illegible]

[illegible]
The wakes [illegible]
[illegible]
But dark [illegible]

But it was not until long afterwards that they learned that, and the period from 1782 up to 1800, marks an era in Irish affairs the brightest in Irish history. England was in no mood to make concessions. She had one war on her hands, the war with her rebellious colonies in America, and her minister foresaw that any rebellion in Ireland might prove ruinous to her. Besides, the Irish people were more united than they had ever been before and were loud in their demands for freedom. While Grattan and Flood, with irresistible eloquence, were thundering in the forum for Irish independence, 80,000 Irish volunteers stood ready at a moment's notice to arouse their countrymen, and appeal to the sword were such an appeal necessary. Ireland was thoroughly aroused at this time to all her interest. Her manufactories multiplied, her agricultural resources were developed, her commerce flourished, and the white sails of her shipping were seen on the seas once more. Schools were established, her native legislature repealed the most odious laws that had been enacted against her people, and in the awakening of a quicker impulse among the masses, Ireland's future seemed indeed bright and promising. But this did not suit the cupidity of her English neighbor. England looked with a jealous eye upon Ireland's growing prosperity. She saw that a union with Ireland would be a good thing if she could dictate the terms of the union herself, she saw that there was money in it, and straightway she went to work to accomplish her object. She had beheld the picture of a regenerated nation in the day dawn of her freedom; she had seen the signs of promise of national usefulness put forth and the sight maddened her, her pledges were forgotten, her promises broken as they had always been, and immediately her ministers commenced intriguing for the destruction of Irish independence.

In 1798, ever memorable [illegible], these intrigues became so [illegible] that the mass of Ireland awoke to the danger of the hour and flew to arms in defense of their country. But it was too late. Though they made one of the bravest and grandest struggles recorded in the history of Ireland, they were [illegible] and [illegible], and Ireland was lost. Her doom was sealed and only the formality remained of [illegible] to rob her of her independence and her nationality. [illegible] struggle, but she lost, and as we [illegible] know to-day that year of '98, when the flower and chivalry of young Irish manhood went [illegible] the day. When Wolf Tone and Fitzgerald [illegible] their lives [illegible] upon the altar of their country [illegible] and [illegible] fought the [illegible] home for [illegible], we can say "God bless you," [illegible] God's blessing on the [illegible] men who [illegible] watered the fields of Antrim, of Arklow and of Vinegar Hill, and over whose unknown graves the grass is growing green to-day.

When in the morning of [illegible] young life [illegible] the death that came [illegible] to all of them. Sacred be their memory, and when the day comes again, as come it will, when Ireland shall need more [illegible] her children to protect her may God give us, too, the [illegible], the courage and devoted patriotism that sanctify the names of the men of '98. The [illegible] which followed in the year 1800, and I shall not ask you to pursue with me further the history of Ireland. By that act her independence was taken from her, her nationality destroyed and from that time to the present she has been no longer a nation.

Beginning with English invasion, her history has been a dark and troubled one, and the years are like a [illegible]. "Every [illegible] grown [illegible] an [illegible] ambition, every buttress a ruin, [illegible] struggle, every wind a hope, through which century after century her brave sons have looked out longingly and lovingly at the far blue sky of national sovereignty which, though it was always around them, seemed further and further as the years went on." As we thus glance hastily over the record of English dominion in Ireland, the question comes back to us that [illegible] us at the outset: What right has England to supremacy over Ireland? The facts of history and the laws of nations answer none, none whatever. From what is her claim to right derived? Her only title by right or excuse for entering Ireland in the first place was a bull from a pope who was himself an Englishman, and who had no more authority to deal away Ireland than I have. Has her relationship with Ireland been such as to warrant her in claiming any [illegible] right since her first invasion? [illegible] she set up now, that she has acquired rights which should be recognized, because she has persistently asserted them? I would like to see the law that would sustain such a proposition. If she ever had any right she lost it by misuse [illegible] itself up as the protector of the [illegible] of Ireland's welfare. It was her duty, in this capacity, assuming that she had a right to the position, to legislate in the interest of Ireland [illegible] for the protection of the Irish people, and she never did it. She never [illegible] the allegiance of the Irish people by any [illegible] law, allegiance is only due to protection. But we are told, in this connection, and [illegible] again, too, that Ireland voluntarily surrendered [illegible] nationality at the time of the union, since which time, if not before, she belongs to England. If anything could exceed the stupidity of such a pretense, it is the [illegible] assurance with which it is urged. In the first place, granting for the sake of the argument, that the Irish parliament at this time represented the Irish people, the act of the union was entirely outside the domain of the powers rightfully to be exercised by parliament, and for that reason alone if there were no other, was void. The parliament was a legislature. It was there for legislative purposes, to make laws for the people. It was for that purpose that its members were elected and for no other purpose; during the term of office they were but creatures of the existing power that placed them there and had no more right to interfere with the existence of that power itself than they had to make laws for a foreign nation. It is a principle of law that no [illegible] body can act legally outside of the powers granted to them. Here, then, we have a parliament which was supposed to have been chosen by Ireland solely for the purposes of enacting laws for Ireland, taking upon itself the right to destroy the Irish government entirely, the very government which it represented, and to which it owed its existence, and substituting for it something else. It requires but a statement of the proposition to show how utterly fallacious it is. But this, though sufficient of itself, is not the only reason why we hold the act of the union to be void. The legislature at that time did not at all represent the Irish people. Four fifths of the Irish population were Catholics, and these four fifths, having no vote, were not represented at all. Of the one fifth who were represented, the greater majority of them were represented by Englishmen imported for the purpose, and holding seats in parliament by virtue of the infamous system of pocket boroughs which deprived the people of all right in choosing their representatives. It is safe to say that not one out of ten of those who voted for the union had any material interests in Ireland whatever outside of the bribe they received for their vote and the position promised them for the prostitution of their high office. A system of bribery and corruption was introduced that is without a parallel in history. Money was paid openly for votes, offices were given and promised, and every shameless and illegitimate [illegible] that English ingenuity could devise was adopted to bring about this betrayal of a nation's rights.

There were at the time of the union 300 members in the Irish parliament. Of these 123 strenuously opposed the measure while of those who favored it 116 were place-men, most of whom had not a foot of ground in Ireland, but were dependent entirely upon the English government. The Irish people were bitterly opposed to the union, and when the English ministry attempted to circulate petitions praying for the union, and containing the names of government officials and persons in prison, and could only secure three thousand names all told, they were met by counter petitions coming from the free hearts of the Irish people protesting against the outrage, and the number of the anti-unionists, despite all opposition and intimidation, ran up to over 710,000. Remember this is no [illegible] of rhetoric got up for [illegible] but the [illegible] of these figures as shown by history. It is a fact that the union was [illegible] against the will of the Irish people. It is a fact that the act of the union was [illegible] solely by bribery and corruption [illegible]. It is a fact that from that [illegible] Irishmen [illegible] they have well. And yet England claims [illegible] these people as her subjects, and [illegible] rebels [illegible] their flag, but [illegible] shall ever float over them. I tell you Irishmen to-day [illegible] that the claim of England is unjust and an outrage, and that those brave Irishmen who [illegible] their [illegible] for freedom [illegible] the [illegible] of ministers, and [illegible] hopes when the [illegible] united Ireland shall have [illegible].

They tell us that Ireland would not be able to maintain herself as a nation, that she has no resources to make herself self supporting, and that her only hope lies in the necessity of a [illegible]. In what is she lacking, I would ask? It is often asserted and never contradicted that Ireland, if surrounded by a brass wall which would effectually shut out all foreign intercourse, has in her resources enough to support twelve millions of people. It is also a fact, susceptible of demonstration, and which has been demonstrated, that Ireland has to-day more manufacturing power going to waste than is employed altogether in England. Her mineral resources are good, and her soil is the most productive in the world. But, they say, the Irish are ignorant and unfit to govern themselves. Ah! well it may be that many in Ireland are even to-day ignorant, and yet the wonder is not that they are so, but that any remnant of refinement or education should be left in the people after England's unceasing efforts to banish the means of education from them. We are told that the Irish are thriftless and indolent—such a charge comes with bad grace from English lips. After having stifled Irish commerce, killed Irish manufactures and spread ruin and destruction in Irish industry and enterprise, England should at least have the honesty not to upbraid us for the ruin she herself has wrought.

But though England has kept down Irish industry she has never succeeded in destroying Irish patriotism, and to-day, all over the world, from the east to the west, from the north to the south, Ireland's sons are together, and their cheeks are brighter, and their hearts beat faster, when they think of the dear old home beyond the sea, and many are the fervent prayers that go up to-day from the hearts of the Irish exiles asking that ere another St Patrick's day shall have dawned they, too, can say to the world that they have a nation and that the long reign of [illegible] oppression is at an end. The reason [illegible] when they ask us to forget: Ireland's wrongs we can never forget. Remembrance [illegible] burned into their souls so long, that the mark is [illegible] erased. They have carried it with them to unknown lands, and all over the world as they have been driven forth, the wandering Arabs of civilization to people unknown lands. They went in scattered groups, broken by persecution and stricken by famine, and glad to be anywhere so they could not see the ruin of their country. And England rejoiced—rejoiced in her own prosperity and in the downfall of Ireland, and in the same breath that she declared the British empire [illegible] all over the world she exulted in the avowal that "ruin had [illegible] in Ireland, and the Celts were gone [illegible] with a vengeance." Ay! they went out with a vengeance, and, as was said by one before, "as sure as there is a God in heaven, they will return with a vengeance." The [illegible] when the beat of British drum [illegible] heard, they will return in the serried column and measured tread of the [illegible], they will return with vengeance in their hearts and swords in their hands and over their heads

"The [illegible] will [illegible] be seen
As [illegible] fathers [illegible] it
[illegible] of the world behind
And [illegible] before it."

And there are other memories, too, that cluster around the recollections that are called up by to-day's celebration. Looking back now along the line of events as they have transpired, [illegible] the name [illegible] no loving hands have ever found it. The [illegible], true Irish heart that was breaking with its grief sobbed itself away to rest and never knew the grave where her [illegible], and yet let me say to you, to-day, that [illegible] one of the noblest [illegible] that God's sun ever shone upon, Robert Emmet. He sleeps well now, beneath God's green grasses in his native land he loved so well, and for which he gave up his life. Peace be to his ashes; he needs not the lofty funeral pile to perpetuate his fame, every Irish heart throughout the world will be his monument and the years will come and go, and men may [illegible] things, yet through all the [illegible] while an Irish heart beats in an Irish breast will the faltering tongue tremble as it names with proud emotion the name of Robert Emmet.

Oh breathe not his name, let it rest in the shade,
Where cold and unhonored his relics are laid;
Sad, silent and dark be the tears which we shed,
As the night dew that falls on the grass o'er his head.
And the tears that we shed though in silence they roll,
Shall long keep his memory green in our soul.

And there were others too that [illegible] came after him, the mere mention of whose names brings the flush of pride to an Irishman's cheek, and the record of whose lives is a lasting monument to Irish valor and Irish intellect. There was a goodly [illegible] and they rise upon my sight like a vision. There is Thomas Davis and Gavan Duffy, and Thomas D'Arcy McGee, and Thomas Francis Meagher, and Richard O'Gorman, and last but not least, John Mitchel. What a grand constellation they were, those men of '48, poets, orators and gifted scholars, all of them, and brave men as ever sacrificed with their lives the cause of a nation's liberty. But their eloquence and their bravery were thrown away. They asked for bread and a stone was given them, and though they begged for a starving nation the mere right to live, their appeal fell upon hearts that had always been deaf to the cause of Irish suffering. They were brave hearts, though, that throbbed in the bosoms of this young Ireland party. Catholic and Protestant they were, and they stood side by side and shoulder to shoulder in that struggle that to them was above religious differences and though since then the summer's sun has gone down upon their graves and the rain falls lightly [illegible] on the sod that covers them, yet, deep down in the great heart of the Irish people, [illegible] always to be preserved where [illegible] the names of the men of '48. And the [illegible] her name [illegible] who went before them [illegible] that never knew fear [illegible] was his country's, and who found a resting place in [illegible] the home of his fathers, with the [illegible] of a whole people [illegible]ing him. I would [illegible] to eulogize him; it is [illegible] necessary, his name [illegible] sufficient. Daniel O'Connell.

He was the successor of great men and carried his country's banner till the tired hands passed it down to other hands, who in turn bore it and passed it on.

We see that here as in all nations,

Freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft, is ever won.

It has been a long struggle, but, thank God, a brave one, through all the dark night of terror and oppression that has brooded like a grim specter over Ireland, a night whose hours are centuries, and whose minutes are marked by human lives sacrificed in war and famine, in dungeon and prison cell, a gloomy night peopled by still darker specters that settled down around the mellow twilight that followed the going down of the sun of Irish progress and glory in the twelfth century. But through all the darkness and shadows, borne by the storm and fondled by the tempest, has come down to us the watchword of the Irish patriots, the rallying cry that echoed o'er many a cheerless waste, only to be caught up and answered back again from the hillside wrapped in gloom, "Ireland for the Irish, and home rule forever."

I recall these things to you because the records of these men's lives is woven into and become a part of the history of Ireland's struggles for independence, and because that, in the contemplation of their purity of motive and honesty of purpose, we find much to imitate and follow in our path through life. We, too, all of us, have our allotted portion to perform in the great drama of life. We are not here by accident, any of us, and as we are the representatives of Ireland in America, we should guard well that our lives be such as to reflect no dishonor upon the land where our forefathers lived for a cause that is but handed down to us, and which is, and should be, endeared to us by the struggles and sufferings of our people during 700 years of oppression. We all, as Irishmen and sons of Irishmen, in this country should know and feel that there is this responsibility resting upon us, that as we do and act [illegible] command respect or merit disgrace, so will the Irish race be judged by strangers [illegible] with us to tell [illegible] honor and credit or bring disgrace to our people [illegible] we will. We should be [illegible] and good citizens, respecting the rights of all other men, and demanding for ourselves the same privileges that are granted in this free country to men of all nationalities. This is our home now and although we look back to-day to the old land that is so endeared to us and ours by a memory tender [illegible], yet must we remember that here there is no distinction of race, [illegible] religion, but all are alike equal [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] civilized nation in the world [illegible] personal government, made no distinction [illegible] [illegible] men who differ from us in our [illegible] religion and in politics. [illegible] right. Respect, then every man's right [illegible] would have every man respect yours. [illegible]

You have a right to [illegible] whatever it may be, and you [illegible] the right. Think [illegible] because he worships his God in a way [illegible] different [illegible] from you. [illegible] matter between him and his God [illegible] and not for you to inquire into. [illegible] interfere with no man's [illegible] religion, [illegible] let no man dare to interfere with yours, and remember always that a free church in a free state is the grand concept one of the liberties of [illegible] nation. Remember. The destiny of Ireland does not depend upon, nor is her freedom to be accomplished by, barroom declamation. That never accomplished anything yet, nor never will, and the Irishman who allows his passions to become inflamed by liquor in order to make a grand parade of his nationality wrongs not only himself but the cause of his country also. And now one thing more: Educate. When England sought to crush Ireland forever, her diplomatists could discover no better way than by destroying the means of education among the people. As a people are educated and enlightened so are they jealous of their rights and capable of defending them, and I regard free schools and a free system of education as the strongest bulwark of a nation's liberty. Educate yourselves then and educate your children. Make them

[illegible]
Speak plain the word [illegible] teach
Them to build that a country [illegible]
Men should be free [illegible]

And in the honored positions to which their scholarly attainments may prompt them to aspire, while they remember the duty they owe first to this the country of their birth and of their fathers' adoption, let them never forget that though the Irish race is scattered in every quarter of the habitable globe, the roots of the parent tree have remained in their native soil, [illegible] the small trees as the warm spring sunshine falls upon them reach out [illegible] and beyond the [illegible] of their [illegible], and [illegible] the sun and even here, [illegible] miles further westward, they are twining [illegible] around our hearts to-day, and [illegible] this completed swift is the electric [illegible] back to the old sod? the assurance that she is not forgotten, that we watch [illegible] her growing power and [illegible] and hail with countless [illegible] the [illegible] glorious dawn of freedom that [illegible] breaking upon her.

There are signs of this St Patrick's day [illegible] tions and circumstances that [illegible] Irish emancipation. Of course Ireland has looked forward to the [illegible] years [illegible] [illegible] so listeners have come to say [illegible] are always saying "next year" [illegible] going to have home rule, [illegible] This is all true but the [illegible] different from any previous [illegible] England is [illegible] only [illegible] at war with [illegible] there is not a single one of all the [illegible] but is eager to the world [illegible] for [illegible] separate government [illegible]. The humiliation of last year's war in the Soudan demonstrated [illegible] of national policy and the [illegible] of her military service. Following this [illegible] came Russia's insolent [illegible] towards [illegible] the key of India. England [illegible] an affront which was received with contempt, and Russia then threw down the gauntlet of challenge that England must either back or fight. England accepted the humiliating position in which she had placed herself, submitted to the demand for and extension of Russian supremacy over territory up to that time claimed by England, and for the first time in British history a minister was forced to resign on account of the cowardice of its policy.

The first step has been taken on the road to ruin, the first great shock has been felt that shall rend the foundations of the pillars of state. England has begun the dismemberment of her own empire.

And there is another reason [illegible] England is in the vortex where all nations and states have gone down. It has come to all nations. The age in which vice, immorality and licentiousness take the place of honesty, virtue, patriotism and love of country and its [illegible] has been the first and surest sign of national decay.

England is to-day where Greece was before the destruction of Corinth; where Carthage was before Zama, where Rome was before the northern invasion. A few months ago the civilized world stood aghast at a true expose of the vice, licentiousness and criminality of English aristocracy, and it was supposed that punishment would be meted out to the offenders. What was the result? So [illegible] has the English court become, so effeminate the people, so lost and killed the martial spirit that led the British armies to victory, that the guilty parties were taken up and sheltered and petted by society, and the man who told the truth was imprisoned.

England is following fast along the path that has led other nations to destruction and oblivion. If Rome had her corruption and treason at its senates, so too has had England. If Rome had her agrarian riots who proclaimed the equity of the lawless distribution of estates, who made war upon capital and defended the right of the idle or vicious to the earnings of the thrifty and frugal, so too has had England, and only the other day they held high carnival in the very streets of the metropolis of the British empire. If Rome had her Praetorian bands who bartered for gold the empire from an auction block, so to[o] [illegible] England [illegible] her luxury, [illegible] continues shall produce that [illegible] that was in Greece, when [illegible] arms were paralyzed, her country devastated by the invader, and which finally culminated in the overthrow of Corinth, the same blight that was on Rome when the Goth and the Vandal came down from the North and destroyed her hosts, her cities and her creations of art, and ending in that awful night [illegible] that followed the [illegible] and the [illegible] of Alaric.

Following the parallel down further we find the same conditions existing, the same influences at work which ran [illegible] in scarlet tides over France at the time of the French revolution. Let England beware. The handwriting is on the wall. History often repeats itself, and thus far she is an exact replica of all dead nationalities, and she will go as they did unless some superhuman agency shall intervene to break the historic parallel. And there is one other power, too, greater than all, that is gathering together and cementing as one indestructible whole the scattered elements of Irish nationality. That power is represented in the brave heart, and sturdy manhood, and giant intellect of Ireland's latest hero, Charles Stuart Parnell.

All honor to the noble patriot, and may God grant that the success which fate withheld from others may be vouchsafed to him. Even at this very hour, in the capital of England, he is addressing probably the largest assemblage of Irishmen the world has ever seen since O'Connell's monster meetings in 1844. And not alone to them is he speaking, but he is speaking, too, to us, and we hear his voice as it comes to us "winged by the wave and guided by the billow" across the sea, and its tones are ringing with gladness, and it bringeth joy and hope—joy when we think of what he has done—hope that at last the hour and the man has come to Ireland together, and we shall have once more land for the tenant, and an Irish government for an Irish people.

The spirit of liberty and freedom is abroad in this nineteenth century. It has produced a Bartholdi's statue to rear its head in perpetuity of the honor and glory of American self government. But as the genius of progress and enlightenment takes her flight around the world on this bright day of God's creation she finds that there is still another wanted: a vacant spot still unoccupied that will never be properly filled until by the hand of Charles Stewart Parnell the statue of Irish liberty shall stand in the harbor of Dublin [illegible]. And that day is even now upon us.

Yes the clouds of adversity are at last breaking and through them we can see, shining in glorious refulgence, the first faint rays of the golden sunshine of hope and of promise. The long night of Ireland's oppression is about at an end, and thank God that it is so. Thank God for the coming of the morn for which Ireland has been waiting since the twelfth century. Thank God that at last, as the voices come to us down the centuries from the faithful sons of Ireland who have gone before us, asking, "Watchman, what of the night?" we can answer back, "[illegible] morning [illegible]." The [illegible] of freedom, the morning in which Ireland shall at last start up [illegible] of nations, [illegible] which was ruthlessly torn from her shoulders, [illegible] when Irishmen shall no longer be exiles and Ireland [illegible]. The day [illegible] and [illegible] in the dawn of the [illegible] which already stand [illegible] in the misty [illegible]. I can see in imagination the [illegible] of a new nation across the sea.

I see a parliament of the people and for the people sitting in the halls of her ancient kings. [illegible] the harp and the shamrock [illegible] of freedom, and the people [illegible]. [illegible] the peasant with the [illegible]. The priest and the [illegible] unknown [illegible]. And the notes of freedom from the [illegible] of liberty that float away in the free air of heaven, I hear them caught up and re-echoed from the extremest hills and remotest valleys where civilization has made its home, and the glades are vocal with gladness and the thickets and groves give back the answering shout of joy and multitudes are coming from all over the world—the great army of Irish exiles—and over it all I see the shadowy form of Ireland's patron saint, his countenance illumined with joy, and from his hands outstretched in benediction there droops a banner, and upon it I see in golden letters the motto of the Irish brigade, the motto that shone as a beacon over Irish worth and Irish valor at Landen, at Cremona and at Fontenoy: "*Semper et ubique Fidelis.*"

Then do the nations rejoice as they clasp hands with their new found sister, for as the chariot of humanity flies onward in its speed, they see, like Ezekiel of old, "the spirit in its wheels." Let us hope that the promise of the hour may not prove delusive, that ere our little span of life is o'er we may see its fulfillment, and on that day when proud, free America shakes hands across the bosom of the Atlantic with liberated Ireland, and with sisterly clasp welcomes her to her place in the sisterhood of nations, may the banners of the two countries fold themselves together above the locked hands, and in the assured future greatness of the destiny of this noble republic, may Ireland too, participate, and may the "green, immortal shamrock," twined around and among the Stars and Stripes, cling fondly and fervently to its first and dearest friend—through all change of time and place with equal hope,

"Attendant still
Pursue the triumph, and partake the gale."

There were interesting musical exercises, after which the audience adjourned, the societies re-formed and marched back to their respective h[illegible]

IN OTHER CITIES.

San Francisco Celebrates with a Parade and Exercises at the Pavilion

Alexander Sullivan Speaks at Baltimore—The [illegible] and Men in Line at New York—The Day in London

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—St. Patrick's day opened dark and rainy, and although not enough to dampen the ardor of those who took part in the parade, it [illegible]. The procession [illegible] was an unusually large one, was timed to move [illegible] but owing to the rain the start was [illegible] until about 1:30. At that hour a gleam of sunshine appeared, and the grand marshal, the Marquis de [illegible] O'Brien, accepting it as a [illegible] augury, gave order to move.

On arrival of the procession at the pavilion the orchestra played "God Save Ireland," [illegible] which Thomas Stanley Cunningham, of the Western Union Telegraph company, president of the day, delivered the opening address. Mr Cunningham began his address by saying: "We are told that the celebration of St Patrick's day was in the west [illegible] day's demonstration look like it? It may be said that this is an auspicious day for Ireland's history, one that prompts us to look forward to the joyous celebration of that day for which we and so many thousands and the [illegible] sires of our countrymen have so earnestly worked, for the day of Ireland's independence. We are assembled to-day to celebrate not only our national holiday, but to voice also the sentiment of the Irish people of America, and of all lovers of liberty and independence, while at the same time we endorse and ratify the action and [illegible] of our great leader, Charles Stewart Parnell, and of the Irish party in the English parliament."

DURING THE CIVIL WAR

Mr Cunningham then proceeded to pass in rapid review the names of those who had done so much to aid the good cause and recalled the many and good services performed by Irishmen in the cause of freedom and humanity in all parts of the world. He drew marked attention to the distinguished part played by Irishmen during the great civil war toward the preservation of the American Union. "A little band across the Atlantic," said Mr Cunningham, "[illegible] people, [illegible] to uphold the Union and to preserve its integrity the land of Washington. And gladly and willingly," continued Mr Cunningham, "was it done, for well do we know and feel that he who is the enemy of this great and free land is also the enemy of all true hearted Irishmen."

The address, which was [illegible], was frequently interrupted with rounds of applause and closed to the accompaniment of cheer after cheer, which rang through the immense building with telling effect.

Daniel O'Connell read an original poem entitled, "Then and Now," and Gen [illegible] delivered the oration. Several musical pieces and recitations intervened, and the exercises closed with the "Dear Little Shamrock," by the orchestra.

AT BALTIMORE

Alexander Sullivan Ex President of the League Delivers an Address

BALTIMORE, March 17.—St. Patrick's day was observed here with the usual ceremonies and parade. In the evening a banquet was given, at which Mr Alexander Sullivan, of Chicago, ex-president of the Irish National League of America, was the speaker of the evening. He began by referring to the history of Ireland, and said it was natural for the people who lived in a city where religious tolerance and love of [illegible] city had such examples as Baltimore and the Carrolls to sympathize with Ireland. The Irish complain that they are misgoverned by those who never understand the people, do not know the capabilities of the nation, nor care to advance their industries, or promote their [illegible]ress.

The Irish people are conducting a peaceful agitation to secure rights and privileges which the people of Maryland enjoy. They want an opportunity to use their resources, to develop their [illegible] manufactures, improvement of their interior communication, and harbors, and spread education. They are taxed nearly £7,000,000 a year, and over half of that sum it is estimated is spent to pay alien troops and an alien system of government in holding the nation down to the poverty which is forced upon it.

The Irish have been driven in helplessness and poverty the world over, but time brings its revenges and its compensation. They have arisen the world over from poverty to power, from ignorance to enlightenment. In every spot of the globe, where English interests are involved, an Irish enemy of England is to be found to-day. These scattered enemies of English power and English tyranny are contributing to enable the policy of peaceful agitation to be fairly made. If that shall prove the policy unavailing, then another course must be adopted.

The English press are already predicting that the Irish will soon tire of agitation. They are right; the Irish are being tired of it by hope deferred, but they are not growing tired of their determination to secure liberty for Ireland. The English deceive themselves if they believe that the end of the agitation will be the end of Irish endeavors. The English who have investments everywhere, and whose shipping, worth a thousand million of dollars, the speed of 70 per cent of which is only from seven to eleven knots an hour, if they but knew it, would be in a worse condition than the Irish [illegible] they abandon the just settlement of the Irish question in the halls of legislation. If this great moral movement, having the sanction of the Irish of all creeds and occupations in every country, fail, then the ingenuity of the race and the resources of the age must find vent in other methods. The abandonment of agitation may become a necessity; the abandonment of the struggle can only come with a free government for Ireland.

IN OTHER CITIES.

AT NEW YORK

NEW YORK, March 17.—The flags of the [illegible] and the United States floated in a [illegible] from public buildings and private dwellings in honor of St. Patrick's day. As early as 8 o'clock sons and daughters of Ireland, wearing emblems of the green, began to assemble in Washington park, from which the grand procession was to start. Seven hundred policemen, under command of Supt Murray, were detailed to clear the way. The procession started shortly after [illegible] o'clock, headed by the Sixty-ninth regiment, Col Cavanagh commanding. There were [illegible] men in line representing all the Irish societies. All along the route the procession was greeted with cheers from the multitude. [illegible] through the principal streets [illegible] City hall where it was reviewed by Mayor Grace and the common council. [illegible] the cathedral by [illegible] Bishop Corrigan. The right Rev. Hugh [illegible] of St Vincent Ferrer's church, preached a sermon which was a brilliant panegyric of the works of St Patrick. The weather was [illegible]. In the evening [illegible] banquets [illegible] at which addresses were made. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible], March 17.—[illegible] this afternoon of the [illegible] order. [illegible] in honor of St Patrick [illegible] green [illegible] was carried as a symbol of [illegible] unity in Ireland. Fully 500 men were in [illegible] and the best order was maintained.

ST PATRICK'S DAY IN LONDON

LONDON, March 17.—Mr Parnell was in [illegible] this afternoon, but is not well, and has definitely concluded not to attend the national league banquet to be given this evening in London in celebration of St Patrick's day. [illegible] Dwyer Gray, M P, editor of the *Freeman's Journal*, will preside in Parnell's place.

LONDON, March 17.—A banquet in honor of St Patrick's day was given at the Cannon street hotel this evening. There were 200 guests, including the earl of Ashburnham and many [illegible] members of parliament. Many telegrams were read, expressing confidence in Mr Parnell and Irish members of parliament. Mr [illegible] Dwyer Gray, who presided, regretted the absence of Mr Parnell, who was unwell. Amid great enthusiasm he proposed the toast "Ireland as a Nation," adding that if ever a race on the face of the globe had proved its right to nationhood the Irish had done so. In spite of centuries of bitter sufferings, unparalleled sacrifices and unequaled sufferings by Irishmen, they are determined to obtain the rights of nationhood. Never was their determination stronger than now. He hoped Mr Gladstone would be enabled to solve the problem. Irishmen wished to legislate for themselves, in their own country, and would happily accept any measure giving them that privilege, thus benefiting both countries instead of endangering the empire.

O'CONNOR SPEAKS AT LIVERPOOL

LONDON, March 17.—Numerous meetings in honor of St Patrick's day were held throughout the kingdom. The gatherings were mostly quiet. Mr. O'Connor, speaking at Liverpool, said the position of the English parties was such as to excite surprise and disgust. The Parnellites had been abundantly justified in hoping the conservatives would [illegible] grant home rule. Lord Randolph [illegible] speech at Belfast was evidence [illegible] of the empire was more [illegible] lack of integrity and honor [illegible] rather than by imaginary designs [illegible]. Mr. O'Connor expressed confidence [illegible] and said he hoped that [illegible] would not resign from the [illegible]. The patriotic union of London [illegible] strongly opposing home [illegible].

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

MURDERED BY A MULATTO.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 17.—[illegible] thirty miles below Knoxville [illegible] Gray was murdered by [illegible] John Gillespie. [illegible] a wealthy farmer, went to [illegible] at work on the premises. [illegible] hours later he found his wife dead [illegible] their infant child playing [illegible] mounted Gray's horse and [illegible] first attempted to [illegible]. He fired two loads of [illegible] her head from a double-barrel[illegible]. [illegible] hundred men were soon [illegible] swearing to lynch him as soon as [illegible]. [illegible] Gillespie was captured [illegible] of the scene of the murder. He [illegible], and will undoubtedly be [illegible] morning.

KILLED HER SEDUCER.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 17.—[illegible] Emma Norman, a young lady 18 years [illegible] shot and killed Henry Arnold, [illegible] store. It is charged that Arnold [illegible] Norman about eighteen months [illegible] made repeated promises to marry [illegible] time ago he married Miss [illegible] while standing in front [illegible] was shot through his heart by [illegible] who approached him from behind. [illegible] woman resides eight miles in the [illegible] to town this afternoon for the purpose of killing her seducer. [illegible] She expresses great satisfaction [illegible] result of her shot.

KATE CASTLETON'S HUSBAND [illegible]

NEW YORK, March 17.—George W[illegible] and Joseph Reilly, alias [illegible] up in police headquarters, [illegible] having swindled Rochester, N. Y., [illegible] others in Cheyenne, Butte City, and [illegible] to the amount of $83,000. [illegible] husband of the actress Kate Castleton [illegible] held awaiting the arrival of Rochester [illegible] men.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.

MARSHALL, Tex., March 17.—An [illegible] made near here last night to wreck [illegible] bound passenger train on the Texas [illegible] men, as yet unknown, removed [illegible] from the track on a bridge a short [illegible] north of Marshall, but the mischief was [illegible] shortly before the time for the train [illegible] and great loss of life and property [illegible]

A "ROLL OF HONOR."

Retired Army and Navy Officers who [illegible] not Bear Inspection—What they [illegible] the Government.

Washington Special

There is a big storm brewing over the [illegible] officers on the navy list. Secretary W[illegible] transmitted to the house his reply to [illegible] tion of Representative John E. Thomas [illegible] for a full list of the officers now on the [illegible] list of the navy and the specific [illegible] their retirement. The resolution was [illegible] way of finding out whether the [illegible] about the retired list having a large [illegible] of officers who went on it because they [illegible] unfit them for active duty were [illegible] report shows that the United States [illegible] paying a very large sum to men who [illegible] its bounty. There are forty-[illegible] admirals, who, with few exceptions, [illegible] $4,000 each. Most of these retired [illegible] when 62 years old—a few upon their [illegible] after forty or forty-five years [illegible]. The retired commodores, fifteen [illegible] with two or three exceptions, [illegible]. Most of these retired on account [illegible] having reached 62 years. Of one, however, [illegible] was not recommended for [illegible] and his professional fitness was not [illegible] to the satisfaction of the examining board, [illegible] amount received by him from a grateful [illegible]ment is $[illegible] annually. The retired [illegible] number eleven. Their pay ranges from [illegible] $[illegible]. One of them was not recommended [illegible] promotion and his professional [illegible] established. Another retired because of [illegible] incapacity, not the result of any [illegible] the service. Between them they tax the [illegible] Treasury $[illegible] each year. There [illegible] commanders on the list whose pay ranges [illegible] $[illegible] to $2,600. Of one of these it is [illegible] that his mental, moral and professional [illegible] was not established to the satisfaction of [illegible] examining board. Of another the [illegible] that he was wanting. There is also [illegible] of mental and one of physical incapacity [illegible] result of any incident in the service [illegible]. Four commanders receive a total of $[illegible]. The nineteen retired lieutenant-commanders [illegible] least half a dozen have no business to [illegible] list. The aggregate sum paid to them [illegible]. The lieutenants, of whom there are [illegible] five make a better showing. There are [illegible] cases in which the propriety of placing [illegible] on the retired list is questioned. They [illegible] $5100. The lieutenants of the [illegible] grade, sixteen in number, have a [illegible] instances promotion was not [illegible], and in one of these moral fitness [illegible]ing. The total received by these [illegible] $2700. There are nine ensigns. [illegible] were not recommended for promotion [illegible] lacked either moral or professional [illegible] other was retired for mental incapacity [illegible] result of any incident in the service [illegible] for physical incapacity. These four [illegible] average $[illegible] each. Among the others [illegible] retired list—medical directors, inspectors, [illegible] surgeons, paymasters, engineers, [illegible] of mathematics, boatswains, etc.—[illegible] is not so bad, the most common [illegible] retirement being age. There is, however, [illegible] sprinkling of cases where the [illegible]. Taken as a whole, the list is [illegible] the friends of the American [illegible] proud of its retired officers. The [illegible] paid to men who are not entitled to [illegible] said to aggregate more than [illegible] annually. By the Thomas act of [illegible] in the navy was [illegible] at the helm who [illegible] salaries without rendering any [illegible]. Now it is proposed to [illegible] proportion of the officers who [illegible] issue—in plain words—[illegible] cannot be lopped off and [illegible] of [illegible] million or more [illegible] answer to Mr. Thomas [illegible] probably be made the basis [illegible] naval committee.

NECROLOGY.

[illegible] Wilson Sickler, aged 7[illegible] [illegible] creek, Walla Walla county [illegible]. He came to Walla Walla [illegible] from Rochester, Minnesota, [illegible] 1880.

Mrs. Alfred Stanton, a resident of [illegible] Salem, since 1847, died at her [illegible] instant, aged about 71 years [illegible] whom she had raised [illegible] wedded life, and six children [illegible]

[illegible] died at his residence in [illegible] March 7 1886, aged 51 [illegible] was a soldier in the [illegible] the rebellion, and [illegible] destroyed his health [illegible] after being an [illegible] was a most excellent citizen [illegible] leaves a devoted wife and many friends [illegible].

John W. Parks died of consumption [illegible] Pleasant Hill, March [illegible] lingering illness. Deceased was born [illegible] county, Illinois, June 7, 1835, and [illegible] from [illegible] time he was about 18 [illegible] Isaac Rogers, with whom he crossed [illegible] in 1847 to Oregon and settled at Spring[illegible] Lane county. He leaves a wife and [illegible]

Last Friday Capt. J. W. Smith, [illegible] citizen of Seattle, and a skilled [illegible] suddenly of heart disease at his residence [illegible] city. He was born in Rochester, New [illegible] removed in his youth [illegible] Rapids, Michigan, and in 1876 came [illegible]. He leaves a wife, son and stepdaughter. [illegible] Smith was a Mason, a Knight [illegible] a member of St. John's lodge, [illegible] also a member of the A. O. U. W.

Cowardly Thugs.

Pendleton East Oregonian.

If the reports of outrages upon [illegible] near Portland are true, an [illegible] committee is badly needed [illegible] to inflict swift and condign [illegible] upon the cowardly thugs, who are [illegible] intolerable nuisance. The [illegible] go in masks at night and [illegible] out of their huts in the [illegible], and rob them, are [illegible]. One man of the [illegible] a curse to the country [illegible] most filthy and degraded [illegible]

Ghirardelli's Eagle Chocolate [illegible] eastern. It does not fear [illegible]

oping the conservatives would be [illegible] at Belfast [illegible] Randolph [illegible] was evidence that the [illegible] more endangered [illegible] among the [illegible] confidence in [illegible] hoped that Mr. [illegible] from the ministry [illegible] London has [illegible] home rule.

CRIMINAL [illegible]

[illegible] A MULATTO.

[illegible] March 17.—Today [illegible] Knoxville [illegible] murdered by a young [illegible] Capt. Gray [illegible] went to a funeral [illegible] the premises [illegible] his wife dead on [illegible] playing in her blood [illegible] and fled. [illegible] to outrage [illegible] double-barreled [illegible] were soon in pursuit [illegible] as soon as caught. [illegible] was captured within [illegible] her [illegible] He confesses [illegible] will undoubtedly be lynched [illegible]

[illegible] HER SEDUCER.

[illegible] March 17.—At 9 [illegible] young lady 18 years of [illegible] Henry Arnold, proprietor of [illegible] charged that Arnold [illegible] eighteen months ago [illegible] promises to marry [illegible] married Miss Nellie [illegible] standing in front of [illegible] through his heart by Miss [illegible] from behind. [illegible] resides eight miles in the country [illegible] this afternoon for the [illegible] her seducer. She was [illegible] expresses great satisfaction [illegible]

[illegible] HUSBAND IN JAIL.

[illegible] March 17.—George Welker [illegible] Joseph Reilly, alias Elliott [illegible] hotel porters, on a charge [illegible] Rochester, N. Y., banks [illegible] Cheyenne, Butte City, and San Fr[illegible] amount of $83,000. Reilly is the [illegible] of the actress Kate Castleton, and [illegible] awaiting the arrival of Rochester, N. Y. [illegible]

[illegible] TO WRECK A TRAIN

MARSHALL, TEX., March 17.—An attempt [illegible] last night to wreck the [illegible] passenger train on the Texas & Pacific [illegible] as yet unknown, removed a rail [illegible] from the track on a bridge a short distance [illegible] of Marshall, but the mischief was discovered [illegible] shortly before the time for the train to pass [illegible] great loss of life and property thus averted.

A ROLL OF HONOR

[illegible]etired Army and Navy Officers whose Records [illegible] not Bear Inspection—What they Cost the Government

Washington Special

There is a big storm brewing over the retired [illegible] officers on the navy list. Secretary Whitney [illegible] transmitted to the house his reply to the [illegible] of Representative John R. Thomas calling [illegible] for a full list of the officers now on the retired [illegible] list of the navy and the specific grounds [illegible] their retirement. The resolution was a [illegible] [illegible] whether the current report [illegible] the retired list having a large proportion [illegible] officers who went on it because their [illegible] them for active duty were [illegible] [illegible] that the United States is yearly [illegible] a very large sum to men who have [illegible] [illegible] There are forty-nine [illegible] who, with few exceptions, receive [illegible] $1500 each. Most of these retired under the [illegible] a few upon their own [illegible] after forty or forty-five years service [illegible] fifteen in [illegible] with two or three exceptions, receive $[illegible] Most of these retired on account of [illegible] (Of one, however, [illegible] was not recommended for promotion [illegible] professional fitness was not established [illegible] the satisfaction of the examining board. [illegible] [illegible] from a grateful government [illegible] annually. The retired captains [illegible] Their pay ranges from $901 [illegible] One of them was not recommended [illegible] and his professional fitness was [illegible] Another retired because of [illegible] incapacity [illegible] the result of any incident [illegible] service. Between them they tax the nation [illegible] each year. There are eleven [illegible] on the list whose pay ranges from [illegible] Of one of these it is recorded [illegible] mental, moral and professional [illegible] established to the satisfaction of the [illegible] board. Of another the moral [illegible] There is also one instance [illegible] mental and/or physical incapacity not the [illegible] result of any incident in the service. The [illegible]

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST

Items of Interest Gathered from State and Territorial Exchanges

Cowardly but Unsuccessful Assassination An Indian Shot at Spokane Falls without Cause—A Prospector Dies of Exposure

OREGON

Linn county teachers will hold an institute at Albany March 31, April 1 and 2.

The Oregon state normal school has conferred upon the Rev J L N Bell, of Roseburg, the honorary degree of master of arts.

The Umatilla *Times*, of Adams, Or., is out under the new editorship of E. Ridenbur, who wields a facile pen and evidently knows how to make an interesting newspaper.

G. H. Thompson, J. D. Mack and W. N. Wiley have incorporated the Wasco County Fair association, with a capital stock of $[illegible], in 100 shares. They propose to hold annual exhibitions at The Dalles.

Polk County [illegible]: A large emigration from the East will come West this summer. It is a great pity that Polk county has not some one to look after the matter to turn the tide of emigration this way. There is room for hundreds of settlers here.

Lane county *Examiner*: "Willie Roush, son of John Roush, while hunting in [illegible] Creek valley a few days ago, was severely, if not fatally, wounded by the gun becoming unmanageable. The barrels fell on the ground, striking the gap on a rock, which exploded the charge, driving the shot through the boy's right leg, just above the knee. After being wounded the boy took the two pieces of the gun and crawled to his home, a half mile distant.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

A desperate and cowardly attempt to murder Mr Fenwick, of Harney valley, was made on night last week. Mr Fenwick went out doors to get some stovewood and had placed one stick upon his arm when he saw a dark object a few feet in front of him, and instantly a pistol flashed in the dark and a stream of fire shot out. Mr F. being in a sitting posture fell over backwards, believing himself shot. After the first shock he discovered that the bullet had passed through the stick of wood, through the coat and into some newspapers in the inside pocket, where it was found. The stick of wood had saved his life. The unknown assassin fled immediately upon firing the shot, evidently believing he could not have missed at such short range.

WASHINGTON

The Odd Fellows of Seattle are taking steps to celebrate the sixty seventh anniversary of the establishment of the order on this continent on April 26.

A gentleman from Olympia states that the Messenger has been sold to the Tacoma Transportation company, and will probably be placed on the Whatcom route.

Pendergast's bakery in Walla Walla has been broken into and robbed twice within two weeks, the thieves obtaining $5 or $6 the first time and some cigars and a clock the second time.

The loss of sheep in Lincoln county W. T., this year has been greater than for the past five years. Cause, continued rains last fall bleached all strength out of the grass. Before snow fell sheep were dead poor in some parts. In a band of 3000 Despain lost 300, Smith eighty, Gilpin twenty, seventeen of which were killed by wild cats.

Work will commence upon that large and handsome structure, the Colfax college, which in itself will equal anything of the kind in the territory, and of which the enterprising citizen will feel justly proud. This, together with the new and also handsome public school building, will place Colfax in the front rank as an educational center.

Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*: Deputy U. S. Marshal Henry arrived here Sunday evening from Whatcom, having in his custody J. P. Olsen and G. E. Kain, the two men charged with attempting to frighten and drive off a Chinaman employed by Wm Monks, at Eldridge. These men had a preliminary hearing at Whatcom and were held to answer before the grand jury on a charge of unlawful conspiracy.

Pomeroy *Washingtonian*: A middle-aged man of medium hight, with heavy brown whiskers, mingled with gray, who calls himself Col. Walker, of Sandusky, Ohio, claiming to have served in the Union army, is imposing on farmers in the surrounding country. He claims he is looking after suitable land to purchase, and after obtaining his meals departs without ceremony. His mind is undoubtedly affected.

Sprague *Journal*: The N. P. Co. are completing a fence four miles in length on the north side of Colville lake, with water-ways to the lake a mile apart underneath the tracks for cattle. Within this four mile space there has been more cattle killed by passing trains during the past twelve months than on all the rest of the road. To the credit of the company, however, animals killed were promptly paid for and without dispute.

The Presbytery of Puget sound, comprising all the Presbyterian ministers and one delegate from each church in Washington territory, will hold its annual session in the Presbyterian church at Snohomish City commencing Tuesday evening, April 13, 1886. The Presbytery has under its control twenty-six ministers, thirty-three churches, 1200 members, 2000 Sabbath school scholars, and during the past year have contributed for church purposes the sum of $15,000.

Puget Sound *Mail*: The outlook for a lively time in and about LaConner the coming season is very flattering. The construction of water works to supply LaConner and the surrounding flats with water to be brought from the Skagit river, the erection of a sawmill, the building of at least two large brick or stone buildings, the putting up of two livery stables two stories high, the piling out of the water front and the erection of at least half a dozen good substantial dwelling houses, all this will cause the expenditure and put in circulation from $4[illegible],000 to $50,000.

THE NEAH BAY RESERVATION.

Port Townsend *Call*: Col. F. D. Bannister, Indian inspector, returned from Neah bay Wednesday morning on the steamer Despatch. He reports the reservation to be in first class condition. His mission, beyond that of inspection, was to ascertain the fitness and adaptability of the soil of some of the reservations for agricultural purposes. He says the Neah bay reservation is unfit for farming purposes. At the Quinault reservation he found some [illegible] Indians upon 22,000 acres of land, the land being comparatively worthless, and he expresses it as his opinion the reservation is unnecessary. He left for Seattle Thursday morning, where he will remain a few days. From thence he goes to Portland and Eastern Washington, making a complete tour of the Northern Pacific Indian reservations, before turning to Washington.

A TERRIBLE DEATH.

Tacoma *Ledger*: Monday morning about 11 o'clock the crew of the ship Yosemite were paid off and discharged. One of the sailors, Samuel Ross of San Francisco, became intoxicated and wandered down upon the wharf. About 4 o'clock yesterday morning officer [illegible] heard cries emanating from the direction of the boat house, near Hatch's mill, walked down the steps leading to the railroad track and found Mr. A. M. Duffield, who, having dressed, procured a boat and wandered around in the dark in search of the one who was making the cries. Within about forty feet of the railroad track they found a man clinging to an upright piling in about ten feet of water. The officers rescued him and found that his left foot was crushed to atoms. The man was then in a semi-conscious state, and the officers were unable to learn anything from him as to his injuries as he could not speak. The general supposition is that the man was run over by the early morning freight train and was knocked from the trestle into the bay and then swam to the piling, where he had been clinging for nearly an hour before he was rescued. The unfortunate man was conveyed to the Fannie Paddock hospital where he expired about twenty minutes after his arrival.

AN INDIAN SHOT.

Spokane *Review*: Sunday afternoon at Spokane Falls [illegible] committed a cowardly crime for which he should be most severely punished if he is ever captured. The criminal and another white man were standing on the second [illegible] at [illegible] when four Indians walked past, going toward the north side of the river. As the Indians passed the cowardly cur asked them if they had a squaw. They indignantly replied that they had not and walked on. When the Indians reached [illegible] of the bridge the white man drew a pistol and fired at them. The ball struck one of the Indians under the left shoulder blade and passed through or around and lodged in the left breast. The perpetrator of the outrage and his companion at once fled. The wounded Indian was carried to his tent on the north side of the river. The wound is not considered dangerous and yesterday the Indian was able to sit up. So far the party who did the shooting has not been arrested, but it is hoped that he will be apprehended and punished to the full extent of the law. It was an unprovoked and dastardly shooting, for which there is no excuse. Had an Indian shot a white man under like circumstances he would probably be executed at once. If the guilty party in this instance should receive his deserts he would suffer the same treatment.

IDAHO.

At Lewiston Wednesday night Ellis Church, a student, was shot in the leg by Albert Sedley. Church was sleeping in a saloon as a night watch and Sedley burglarized the place. When Church discovered him he drew a pistol and fired. He fled the town, but was caught the next morning at Asotin city and is now in jail. Church's wound is quite severe.

DIED OF EXPOSURE.

Shoshone *Journal*: An aged prospector named Charles North was brought into Shoshone from Bliss Sunday night in a dying condition, and expired in the pest house soon after his arrival. It seems that he had been engaged in prospecting, trapping and fishing for two or three years past in this section, on Wood river during the summer, and Snake river in the winter. Several days before his death his horses got away and he went after them without any coat on, and followed the [illegible] into the hills, where he remained all night exposed to the cold frosty night air without shelter or blankets, and was taken sick with pneumonia. He managed to get back to the dugout near Bliss where he had wintered, and lay for some time alone, sick and helpless, till discovered by some person who had noticed his absence. He was in a dying condition when found, and was brought at once to this place for medical attention and care, but too late. He was about 60 years of age, and leaves a daughter in Connecticut and a partner named [illegible] in Denver.

IDAHO POLITICS.

Nez Perce *News*: There is more politics to the [illegible] in Idaho this summer than in any other [illegible] territory in the Union. In the north [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Coeur d'Alene Mountains [illegible]. The southern counties are fighting the north to maintain the integrity of territory, while the east, north and part of the south are engaging in hostilities towards Boise city. The two great parties are burying down their battle axes for service in the fall campaign. The political atmosphere is full of the sulphurous fumes arising from the explosive [illegible] Buck, Huley, DuBois and other prominent [illegible]. The Mormons and the Chinese are catching [illegible] in the back of the neck from all hands, and the wise newspapers of the territory having cleared their decks for action are performing the evolutions of target practice, [illegible] there will be [illegible] in the air and blood on the face of the moon when the signal to beat to quarters sounds in the falling days of the coming summer. Nevertheless as a philosopher philosophically observes "Politics is the salt that keeps the body politic from rotting."

BRITISH COLUMBIA

George Blackall, a Victoria saloonkeeper, dreamed the other night that he was cutting his own throat, and during his sleep arose from bed, got his razor and cut his throat in accordance with his dream.

The purchasers of the wrecked ship Rosenfeld are likely to realize well on their investment. It is said that 3000 tons of coal will be taken from the stranded vessel in addition to the vessel's outfit, which will also net a considerable sum.

The Nanaimo Water Works company will bring the waters from Crystal lake, where they have, by erecting a small dam, a reservoir capable of holding 100,000,000 gallons of water to [illegible] and for the five months of dry weather in summer. The company will be able to supply the town with 100,000 gallons per [illegible].

Victoria *Colonist*: Wednesday afternoon a thief ransacked the house of John McKinlay, on David street, and secured some money and valuables. The latter saw a young man leaving, and followed him with a shot gun. The young man disappeared in the Lansdowne billiard parlors, and McKinlay had a young man named Brewster arrested, claiming he is the thief.

FARM NOTES

The farmers of the Yakima, W. T., valley are very jubilant in consequence of an outlook for a market to the Sound at an early date, and are seeding more ground this spring than ever known before.

The Southern Oregon Fruit Growers' association at their recent meeting in Jacksonville, elected the following officers: B. F. Miller, president; G. F. Pennebaker and H. W. Shipley, vice presidents; Abram Bish, treasurer, and J. H. Griffis, secretary.

The board of directors of the Lane county Agricultural society have accepted the proposition of Dr Harris to locate a half mile track on his premises west of town, with a lease of ground for three years, with privilege to erect such stalls and stables as may be required.

Robert Steele, of Luckiamute, is going to try an experiment in a pea crop. He has sown about six bushels, all of which are up and look fine. They are cheap [illegible] and more profitable for hog feed than other grain, as there can be so much more produced to the acre, and of equally as good and nutritious qualities.

A Moscow, Idaho, paper says: If no late frosts come to kill the buds there will be an abundant peach crop this summer. The trees not killed three winters ago have recuperated, and trees set out the next spring to take the place of those killed have come into bearing, so that in case the trees escape a late frost we may look for a large crop.

The warehousemen of Monmouth and Airlie, Polk county, have been taking advantage of the low freight rates on the Narrow Gauge and have been shipping lots of wheat the last week. Twenty carloads have passed this city so far this week for Portland via Dayton. All wheat shipped over the Narrow Gauge now goes to Dayton and from thence by boat to Portland.

West Side *Ledger*: The wheat crop this year, providing the season is favorable, will not be as [illegible] as many have been led to believe. H. J. Russell says a great deal more spring grain is being sown than ever before. The [illegible] of weather is inducing many farmers who had reserved ground for summer fallow to put it in grain, and he thinks the acreage will be nearly equal to last year.

DESTRUCTIVE WHEAT INSECT.

A Polk county paper says: "We call the attention of our farmer readers last August to a small yellow worm that was found in the joints of the stubble on Mr. J. H. Chitwood's place, in the Oakdale hills and warned all wheat raisers to look well to its extermination. Some wiseacres ridiculed our opinion that this worm would develop into a fly in the spring, and even went so far as to say that this worm was always in the stubble.

"Last week Mr. J. H. Chitwood brought in some of the stubble of last summer that he was positive had some of these worms in when he all the fuss arose. We carefully examined every stalk and in the open space between the joints found a small black fly about an eighth of an inch in length. The pest is known to entomologists as the "Wheat Isosoma, *Isosoma tritici*," Riley. "It was described by Prof. Riley in the *American Naturalist* for March 1882, page 47, and has been observed in Illinois, Tennessee, Missouri and Kentucky.

"The small yellow worm or larvæ remains in the wheat stock until March or April when it produces a very small four winged fly, similar to those found in Mr. Chitwood's wheat, belonging to the order Hymenoptera and the genus Isosoma. It appears that there is only one brood during the year. The best remedy is burning of the stubble after harvest. The more thoroughly this is done the better. A rotation of crops is also very beneficial.

"Where this insect prevails to any considerable extent it is very destructive and we again warn you that it will pay to look closely after it and not defer the work of burning the stubble [illegible]. [illegible] plowing under has been recommended, but it is not nearly so reliable as burning as a large proportion of the insects will in likely [illegible] mature and [illegible] ground and work their way out of the soil to continue their work of destruction."

RAILROAD NEWS.

THE [illegible] CROWDS.

We learn says a Yreka [illegible] paper from a trustworthy source there are at least 3000 men at work on the railroad between [illegible] Crowley's [illegible] to reach [illegible] as possible. [illegible] company owning the [illegible] and the [illegible] springs thereon. The railroad force comprises mostly Chinamen, only 200 white men being employed. Work however is given to all white men desirous of working for a dollar a day and board. The driving away of Chinamen from various [illegible] enables the company to secure plenty of Chinese laborers at cheapest rates.

STARBUCK AND [illegible] TRANSFERS.

Starbuck correspondence Walla Walla *Union*: The [illegible] of the O. R. & N. is rapidly approaching completion. There are thirty seven bridges between this point and Pomeroy. Two pile-drivers have been driving piles for the bridges. There are only 1[illegible] piles yet to be driven. The carpenters are building the bridges in place of the cribbing that has hitherto supported the track. There is to be a water tank put up at Starbuck, one at the fourteen mile siding and one at Pomeroy, a section house at the eight-mile siding, one at the fourteen mile siding and a section house and depot at Pomeroy. The material for the latter went forward to Pomeroy on the 9th inst. The turn-table at Riparia is to be replaced by an iron one and the wooden one taken to Pomeroy—so they say. "They" also say that trains will be run through to Pomeroy in a week or two without change at Starbuck, as the track will then be in condition for heavy engines.

THE CASCADE [illegible].

[illegible] Engineer [illegible] says that the switch back is to be built immediately ten across the mountains and that the road between Ellensburg and the tunnel will be put under contract in a very short time.

Engineer Huson says twenty three carloads of timber was landed at the third crossing of the Yakima river on Tuesday, and that the bridge across the river will be finished this week. The length of the bridge will be [illegible] feet. The next work to be done is the building of 700 feet of trestle work, which will take nearly two weeks to complete, and then track laying will be resumed. If everything works well the cars will reach Ellensburg about the [illegible] of April.

Advices from North Yakima to the Walla Walla [illegible] March [illegible] say that in accordance with telegraphic orders from New York surveyors are to be put into the mountains at once to definitely locate a line across in advance of the tunnel. Whether the system to be used will be the switchback or Shelby [illegible] is not stated.

[illegible]

The Dalles [illegible], speaking of the [illegible] extension of the narrow gauge railroad from Walla to Newport, says: The director is now [illegible] with parties in New York [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] hemlock, spruce, fir, cedar and [illegible]. [illegible] will find a convenient market at the sawmills, present and contemplated, of Newport.

A ROAD FROM WALLULA TO PENDLETON.

[illegible] For some time there has been talk, coming from various quarters, of making an effort in the direction of building a railroad from Wallula up Vansycle canyon and [illegible] some point on the O. R. & N. or its Pendleton and Walla Walla branch. The experience of last year, when farmers north of town were obliged to haul wheat all the way from ten to thirty miles to market demonstrated the urgent necessity to wheat producers of such a road. Plans looking to the construction of such a road were talked over in this and other places, and finally, a few weeks ago, a company of enterprising Pendleton gentlemen sent out a party of surveyors and located a route from Wallula to Pendleton. They then organized and filed articles of incorporation of what is to be hereafter known as the Oregon and Washington Territory railroad company. The capital stock is $[illegible], the principal office at Pendleton, and the following are the incorporators: Jacob Frazer, W. S. Byers, H. J. Marston, W. W. Caviness, H. W. Wheeler, W. J. Chalk, R. Alexander and John J. Balleray.

A number of other Pendleton men have expressed their willingness to aid the undertaking by subscribing various amounts of stock. The farmers all along the route are anxious for the road, and it is believed will contribute liberally in money or labor. It is estimated that the road can be built for at most $[illegible] per mile. The total distance will be about forty four miles. It is the intention of the company to construct at least twenty miles of the road this spring, commencing at Wallula. Ultimately feeders will doubtless be built westward toward the vicinity of Echo and Foster, and in the opposite direction, giving thousands of farmers easy access to shipping points, and saving them from two to five cents a bushel in the expense of hauling away their grain, to say nothing of possible reduction in freights which may be the result.

MINING NEWS

SOUTHERN OREGON MINES

[illegible]

Some excellent quartz ledges have been discovered in the vicinity of Ashland.

[illegible] Chadwick has been in Southern Oregon, looking after his varied mining interests.

Prospecting is going on [illegible] in every portion of Jackson county, and many promising discoveries are reported.

Cunningham & [illegible] of [illegible] are making preparations to ship ten tons of ore to the Medford reduction works.

It is estimated that several hundred thousand dollars will be taken out of the mines of Jackson and Josephine counties this season.

The miners of [illegible] creek [illegible] are certainly doing well [illegible] [illegible]

Water is falling fast and many of the placer miners are cleaning up. They will [illegible] less [illegible] than for several years past.

Brown, Simpson [illegible] are prospecting a [illegible] ledge of quartz [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] creek district.

Thomas M[illegible] was [illegible] a few days ago [illegible] informs us the [illegible] of that section are doing well. Some excellent discoveries have been made in the new diggings found last summer.

There is a large scope of country between [illegible] creek and Steamboat, which is yet comparatively unprospected. Some very rich pockets of quartz have been found in that region recently, and it offers good inducements to prospectors.

A large quantity of ore is being hauled to the quartz mill at this place from different ledges, and no doubt the supply will be kept up steadily. Cr[illegible] & A. Braendel have about thirty tons on the dump at the mill, and will have more crushed as soon as they can build a road to their mine.

Jack [illegible] of Applegate was in Grants Pass the fore part of the week, from whom we learned that work is progressing at his mines. He says that considerable quartz will soon be taken out of the Hirschfeld ledge, in which he is interested with John Bolt.

Messrs. W. J. Messenger and R. J. Shaw, of Ashland, have discovered and located a quartz ledge about three miles west of Tolo, which is found to contain gold and silver in what may prove to be paying quantities. They have recorded their claim under the name of "Little Daisy."

F. J. McKenzie, Thomas Brown and others have located a ledge on Armstrong gulch, which was formerly prospected to some extent, but subsequently abandoned. Recent developments show it to be well defined and tolerably rich. [illegible] tested in the quartz mill at [illegible]

The quartz mill at this place was started up Monday the fore part of this week and is running day and night with two sets of hands. The machinery is of the best and latest pattern and runs very well. [illegible] [illegible] placed in the [illegible]

J. M. W[illegible] of the firm of Walsh & [illegible] who are extensively interested in quartz mines on Wagner creek, made our town a visit Saturday. From him we learned the welcome news that both he and his partner had lately returned from Portland, and they had succeeded in making arrangements with R. Kohler and [illegible] Brandt who have become interested with them in the above mines for putting up a Huntington quartz mill having a capacity of twelve tons per day, at an early date. As the machinery will cost upwards of $[illegible], the above named gentlemen no doubt have great faith in the outcome of those mines. They have already sent [illegible] A. Hurlburt, the well known mill engineer, [illegible] to make the necessary [illegible].

EASTERN OREGON MINES

[illegible]

A [illegible] [illegible] that he had struck the [illegible] [illegible] three miles east of town [illegible] [illegible] feet wide. The rock is different [illegible] from any gold producing [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that it was never before tested. He informs us that [illegible] ledge by chipping off pieces from at least [illegible] different places on the ledge [illegible] [illegible] were pounded up and assayed. There were six assays made ranging from over $[illegible] to [illegible], averaging $1[illegible]. Mr. Kane is very confident [illegible] bonanza as he [illegible] [illegible] of rock can be taken out at a cost of not over 50 cents a ton.

IDAHO MINES.

[illegible] City *Statesman*: The McLean mining company of Eagle Rock has just made a contract with W. H. Holmes, formerly sheriff of [illegible] county, for the construction of a large mining ditch. The ditch is to be sixteen feet wide on the bottom and when completed it will be about twenty five miles long and will cost about $[illegible]. This is a very important enterprise and will give the placer mining along the river quite a boom.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla will do away with that *tired feeling*, and give you new life and energy.

THEN AND NOW.

Interesting Comparison of Schools To-day with those Fifty Years Ago

What schoolhouses and Present Methods of Teaching Cost—Results no Better than in the Good Old Time

[illegible]

Fifty years ago the greater portion of the United States was a vast, almost uninhabited wilderness. Society was organized for the most part in its most primitive form. Every man was a sovereign, still more of nature's bounties surrounding him than he could make use of, and consequently every man, which such privileges, was poor in purse. Each man was every other man's neighbor and servant. They met in the groves in summer and held campmeetings, and in the log schoolhouses in winter for protracted meetings, spelling schools, debating societies, etc. The schools were organized in harmony with their surroundings, in a free and easy go as you please manner. A farmer would come and want a school. The directors questioned him a little to see if he could read, write and cipher, and "[illegible]." He was hired for three months at [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to the satisfaction of the directors and the discomfort of the [illegible].

The schoolhouse usually was built of logs, about twenty feet square, more or less, with puncheon floor and a big fireplace with stick [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the entire opening. Under this the writing desk, consisting of a wide board, was fastened on two inch pins, set sloping in the wall. The seats usually were of puncheons, with holes bored for the legs and no backs. These with [illegible] [illegible] to indicate that there was power to hold the throne, constituted the furniture of the [illegible]. The villages were generally more [illegible] [illegible] houses and real [illegible] benches. At the appointed day for school each child appeared with whatever books he happened to have. The teacher looked over the books and [illegible] classed them as best he could, getting as many into classes as possible, and the balance would go it alone, because no one had books like theirs.

The school being organized, the teacher, in most instances, would say to the boys beginning arithmetic, new beginners began at addition in the practical arithmetic, they couldn't afford the "small arithmetic," fortunately: "We will skip the reading, and hard sums you will understand them better when you get farther on." And so they learned how to add and "[illegible]" easy sums and went on, and thus it was throughout the book. Grammar was treated in the same way. A noun was called a noun, and not a "name word." The children were not treated as if they were idiots in geography. They named the leading cities, rivers, mountains, etc., and left the remainder to be learned in after years, through their general reading. The definitions, modulations, inflections, etc., in reading were taught to a limited extent by example and otherwise. Spelling was also taught in the good, old fashioned way by spelling each syllable and pronouncing it as they proceeded with the word. It was no uncommon thing for a class to begin at the fore part of the book speller at the commencement of the term and go through it several times in three months, and as the school days went on, [illegible] business only—no credits except marks in spelling.

The boys would play "two or three old cat," "town ball," "bull pen," and the girls would [illegible] "[illegible]," and all would have a good time generally. The three months would draw to a close, the children would go to work on the farms, or play among the hills till the next three months' school came around again. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

NOW.

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the conditions are [illegible] that the [illegible] [illegible] fifty years ago [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]; and if all [illegible] schools, but for all practical purposes, the results are the same. It must be borne in mind that the student of today has all that money and skill and energy can provide, in the way of magnificent buildings, appliances, efficient experienced teachers besides the accumulated brain power, experience and knowledge which has been transmitted from parent to child and which saturates as it were the whole community in which the child lives and moves. The children of to-day are born with better brains than those born fifty years ago. Then with the advantages of birth, with the advantage of accumulated knowledge of past time, and with tables breaking [illegible] [illegible] done and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for progress, why is it that we [illegible] [illegible] showing? We must say that the education of those days was worthless and altogether incomplete. The minds that [illegible] America [illegible] [illegible] their training and culture in the schools forty and fifty years ago. Then why should a child, with all the modern [illegible] that we possess, [illegible] and three [illegible] years school time gaining the same knowledge that the child of fifty years ago gained in two and a half years school time, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the teachers work [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] that the Portland schools are [illegible] above other schools. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the United States [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the system of teaching in use [illegible] with the senseless, useless [illegible] of [illegible] books. These calculations include all below the high school. Let us look for a moment at the financial part of this question. I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] are [illegible] children in the eight grades of Portland. There are more than that. [illegible] see report 1885. In eight years they will all have passed out of these grades. [illegible] [illegible] through the department, suppose them to be [illegible] years old [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] three years of this time could be saved [illegible] by the change [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] twenty-five cents a day in the way of earning bread, especially would it be so of the three of the high school [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. This time would be worth not more than twenty-five cents a day [illegible] [illegible] twenty-five cents per day, I think, would be a [illegible] average. This would [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] year for each child [illegible] [illegible] years [illegible] [illegible] children $[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] eight years and we have $[illegible] [illegible] actually wasted through the agency of defective methods of teaching and manipulations of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] every year [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

You say that the children do not all go through the grammar grade, that many are forced [illegible] [illegible] children [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] about [illegible] years. Then the children have to quit school [illegible] without the education that is due them and which they should have had had their time been properly employed. Therefore, while they have [illegible] their [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] they have been cheated out of that which was worth more to them than [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] at times. Again, the [illegible] of the teachers' time employed in teaching in the last three years of the grammar grade is $[illegible] (see report 1885). Forty thousand dollars of this might be saved by shortening the term of school three years, but there would be an additional expense in the High school. It would evidently be larger, because more students could afford to attend, say $20,000 of this would be absorbed in this way. Then we now spend $[illegible] in three years that ought to be saved. Then there is the cost of providing room for these students, and expenses of running for three years, which may be set down at $[illegible] I find that the books necessary for [illegible] the eight years, cost $[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] half of this, for exchange [illegible] [illegible] student [illegible] student leaves $[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] eight years, providing there is no change in books.

This is all of twice what it would be if the books were properly combined and graded by the government and we [illegible] $[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] thrown away in books in eight years. These calculations do not take into account the value of the time and money invested in books, etc., of the High school, which is very considerable. We now have the following as the waste in money value in our children for eight years:

[illegible]

[illegible]

In [illegible] children every eight years is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] high school. [illegible] take possession [illegible] literature.

W. H. SMITH.

CLEVELAND AND DEMOCRACY.

A Democratic Organ on the Situation—No Hope of Better [illegible] Condition

NEW YORK [illegible]

The [illegible] has [illegible] a plain [illegible] speech [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of bearance, by approval [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in view [illegible] [illegible] consideration of [illegible] may possibly provide a remedy for [illegible].

A year has passed away since Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated as president, under cheerful and encouraging auspices. The party was united and the outlook was satisfactory when he entered the White house. The situation to-day compared with what it was on the 4th of March, 1885, is sadly altered.

It is not necessary to inquire into the causes which have brought about this serious change. The fact exists that there is no cordial confidence, familiar communication, nor political cohesion between the president and the democrats in congress. They have been drifting apart gradually, until it may be said the line of separation between them has become broad and marked.

The president's want of experience in national affairs, and his slight acquaintance with public men are [illegible] responsible for some of the errors into which he was unconsciously misled in the beginning of his new career. The composition of the cabinet illustrates

ONE IMPORTANT MISTAKE

Which the omission of the names of Mr. Thurman and other distinguished democrats made conspicuous and provoked criticism without regard to party.

In the limited distribution of patronage the president has suffered, as all his predecessors of late years have suffered, by either willful or accidental deception. The discovery of this practice made him suspicious in other cases, and by slow degrees a mutual distrust has grown up which now appears as a threatening danger to the democracy.

A series of singular successes in a brief career has undoubtedly produced the belief in the president's mind that his whole course has been acceptable to the people, and that whoever [illegible] disagree with him, he is always sure of their support. [illegible] strengthens the self assertion which seems to be natural to his character, and is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] maintained against arguments and suggestions when differences arise.

The president has laid down for his own [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the civil service law [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

There are many [illegible] now existing in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

And answer [illegible] appointments at a time [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that might better be disregarded.

The [illegible] has been enraged by finding democrats who do not [illegible] the president's peculiar [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] their fellowship, and they have not felt themselves as met in seeking confidence that the president had the power to bestow, and which he alone could initiate.

The fault on the part of the president may be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to the habits of his life. The fault on the part of the democracy is that they failed to see the obstacle in the path of a good understanding, and therefore could not remove it by an effort which would not have compromised their dignity.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the disagreement that there seems to be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] between him and the party in congress with which he should be on the most cordial terms. It may almost be described, if applied in the aggregate, as

[illegible]

Of course there are personal exceptions, as there always will be in such cases, while favorites [illegible] [illegible].

At the last reception given by the president, with a display of elegant and costly decoration that astonished some of the oldest visitors at the White house, there were not a dozen members of congress present. The absence of many senators especially had been noticed on previous occasions, but in this instance the non-attendance was as marked as when the whigs cut John Tyler and refused to cross the threshold of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] without [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] which should stand, in patriotic consideration, above the president and above members of congress. The great cause and the principles which that party represents and which are identified with the progress and perpetuity of free institutions, must not be imperiled because of these differences, which ought to be quickly adjusted.

Hence it is gratifying to know that a conference between accredited leaders and the president will soon take place, at which the points of disagreement will be frankly discussed and with the hope of a clear understanding. With proper explanations and mutual concessions a perfect agreement ought to be reached. Whoever stands in the way of harmony will certainly be the loser in the long run. The democracy can forgive much, but there are [illegible] they will not forgive.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Efforts are [illegible] to throw the responsibility of the riots at Seattle, East Portland, Oregon City and other places upon the Knights of Labor. [illegible] be true that a few misguided knights have joined in this wicked crusade against the Mongolian, but it is not true that there has been a general acquiescence in these unlawful movements against the inoffensive Chinese. The whole matter should be charged to [illegible] [illegible] the Molly Maguires, as it were, of the country who are too lazy to work and too shiftless to make an honest living. They are nothing but loafers, who would [illegible] every successful, enterprising man of the fruits of his economy, industry and good management. The idea is to take from the shrewd, energetic man to give to the indolent and shiftless loafer who spends his time in talking treason and rebellion against the constituted authorities of the land.

The Chinaman and his Bird

Where a European takes his dog out for a walk, according to the *North China Mail*, a Chinaman carries a cage, imprisoned in which is a bird, and when he sits down to rest he hangs the cage upon a tree in order that he may enjoy the flood of melody which is poured forth from the bird's throat.

Mr. Wallace Buck of No. Bloomfield, N. Y., was cured of a varicose ulcer by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"'OSTLER JOE."

The Poem Read by Mrs. Jas. Brown Potter at Mrs. Manning's Reception

That It Was that Shocked Washington Society and its Swell Recesses, but is Praised in New York

[illegible]

WASHINGTON, Feb 28.—Society has been in a dread[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] all on account of the reading of a poem at Mrs. Manning's reception which was declared not nice. Mrs. James Brown Potter read the poem with great elocutionary effect and when she ended there was a deep silence for a little space of time. Then one of the dowagers left the room. Another departed and continued silence, and society declared itself shocked. One of the ladies who appeared to be shocked more severely than any body else, I saw the reception the next evening in "[illegible] dress" [illegible] [illegible] called [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] style of dress. Two narrow straps of velvet held the [illegible] velvet straps [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] dress [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] never known in Washington, is a subject of daily remark. In England, of course, the *décolleté* dress is required at court, and is the only full dress for a lady, but society faithfully regulates the hight of the bodice and the extent to which the grand [illegible] [illegible] can go in the display of their beauty. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] society rules [illegible] and any style of dress which is popular is sure to be carried to the last excess in the city [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] our women.

Custom regulates everything [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of example, teaching and custom and society ordains what the cost[illegible] shall be. The lady who would shrink in righteous with indignation at the touch of her bare [illegible] [illegible] gentleman, smiles in the face of one she has been acquainted with three minutes while he puts his right arm closely around her waist and grasps her left hand in his preparatory to the waltz. The young girl who blushes [illegible] [illegible] and is overwhelmed with discomfiture at the accidental exposure of the top of one of her [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Long Branch or Cape May will [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] beach in the presence of thousands wearing flannel knickerbockers and with ankles bare, or with their comely contour hidden only by silk stockings. This would seem to show that to a certain degree morality in dress is a matter of time, place and circumstances and the distastes and [illegible] of high society. The higher you get in society, the lower the dresses get. At the time of the highest development among the Romans, under Cæsar, it was deemed a sacrilege and outrage upon the gods to hide the beautiful limbs they had given to humanity and dress was mostly a matter of protection and comfort. Whenever it was necessary to cover the body, the dress was arranged to show the outlines beneath. One, looking out over the naked shoulders and arms of a swell Washington reception, can imagine himself drifting back to the tenets and customs of those "noble barbarians," as the speaker of the Ohio house of representatives called them.

"Well, with this condition existing, society was at first uncertain whether or not it was shocked by the reading of the poem "'Ostler Joe," by Mrs Potter, but the lady whose dress I have spoken of decided that it was, so it duly goes forth that society is shocked, and Mrs. Potter and her readings are not the thing any more. The poem, the reading of which has [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] recites the history of a hostler who married a pretty girl named Annie Smith.

[illegible]

[illegible] the hostler, was ugly, but awfully good [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the horses in the Magpie Inn. Annie was the village beauty [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] time [illegible] found the child, Little [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Then the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] accounted with [illegible] [illegible] hand:

[illegible]

The poem goes on to describe the [illegible] downfall, and, broken down in health and fortune, men forget her very name and she lay sick to death [illegible] [illegible] lying, growing weaker every day. The [illegible] heard of her and sought her:

[illegible]

The poem ends thus:

[illegible]

And closes with [illegible]:

[illegible]

That is the poem which Washington society in its innermost swell recesses decided to be shocked at. Such an authority as the Sunday society paper here, the *Capital*, prints the poem in full, and declares there is nothing objectionable in it, and gives Mrs. Potter and the poem its endorsement. Opinion is about equally divided about the matter, but I think the majority side with the ladies, who resented the selection of the poem for such an occasion. Mrs. Potter could easily have selected one over which there could be no controversy, and in which there could be "nothing to offend the most fastidious," as the "gentlemanly agent" in the circus always says when announcing the performance to follow the main show for the "small additional price of fifteen cents."

These things are important as rulings and decisions of the self-constituted society judiciary [illegible] to make up the social common law. This [illegible] establishes a precedent and will serve to warn future Mrs. Potters to be careful in the selection of poems to read in the presence of first society, though first society at the national capital is now led and dominated by a very plain [illegible] lady of uncertain age and most excellent character who a few months ago was an [illegible] school teacher in a village of 600 inhabitants. It is this sort of thing and these violent changes that demoralize American society [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] are concerned, for Miss Cleveland [illegible] [illegible] grasped the social helm was as [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the regulations and conventionalities of high society as her brother was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] affairs, official and political [illegible] when he became the president.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mrs. Potter [illegible] [illegible] New York society and [illegible] [illegible] A gathering of blue-blooded [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the poem kindly, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] shocked. Now the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of New York is either [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] than the grandescent [illegible] [illegible] Washington, or the latter have [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] have advised with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] whether or not to be [illegible] [illegible] society organ, the *Sunday* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] great length, and [illegible] [illegible] full under its original title [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The poem, which is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] tremendous notoriety [illegible] [illegible] Mr. George R. Sims, the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and other pa[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] was looked upon [illegible] [illegible] defined its strength [illegible]

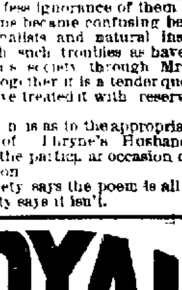
[illegible] [illegible] who were shocked at its recital [illegible] [illegible] over the woes of "Camille" [illegible] Albert [illegible] as portrayed the [illegible] at Albaugh's opera [illegible] [illegible] and Adrienne," and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] persons as portrayed on [illegible] [illegible] set forth in a private drawing [illegible] [illegible] weep over them in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of their realistic [illegible] [illegible] they are not proper persons [illegible] [illegible] and must be sternly [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the other hand Don Juan [illegible] [illegible] generally is in the exclusive [illegible] [illegible] but would not do at all [illegible] public stage, and Swinburne's "Laus Veneris," "Anactoria," or "Felice," or "Dolores" are devoured by the society people, while it is proper to profess ignorance of them.

[illegible] [illegible] become confusing between society conventionalists and natural instincts, and so we reach such troubles as have come [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] society through Mrs. Potter's reading. Altogether it is a tender question, and I hope I have treated it with reserve and delicacy.

The only question is as to the appropriateness of the selection of "Thryne's Husband," or "'Ostler Joe" for the particular occasion of Mrs. Manning's reception.

New York society says the poem is all right; Washington society says it isn't.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER



Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than [illegible] ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with the [illegible] [illegible] low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., Agents, San Francisco.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

[illegible] convention for the state of Oregon [illegible] at Portland, Oregon, on Wednesday, April [illegible] [illegible] A. M. for the purpose of [illegible] [illegible] for the following offices, to-wit: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] judge of supreme [illegible] secretary of state, state treasurer, [illegible] [illegible] public instruction, state printer and [illegible] [illegible] judicial districts and to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] as may properly come [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] consist of 2[illegible] delegates, apportioned among the several counties as follows:

Baker	[illegible]	Lake	[illegible]
Benton	[illegible]	Lane	9
[illegible]	[illegible]	Linn	11
[illegible]	[illegible]	Marion	5
[illegible]	[illegible]	Morrow	4
[illegible]	[illegible]	Multnomah	25
[illegible]	[illegible]	Polk	6
[illegible]	[illegible]	Tillamook	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Umatilla	10
[illegible]	[illegible]	Union	9
[illegible]	[illegible]	Wasco	8
[illegible]	[illegible]	Washington	7
[illegible]	[illegible]	Yamhill	9

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] delegate at large for each [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] fraction over [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] at the presidential [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 1884. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that the primaries be [illegible] [illegible] Tuesday, April 6, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] April 10, unless [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] central committee.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] recommend that the delegates [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in person, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] attend person [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] electors of the [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] without regard [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for giving free [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the people, effect[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] every section of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to promote [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] throughout [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] pledged to [illegible] [illegible] cordially invited to [illegible] [illegible] the republican state [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Chairman.

DAYTON & HALL

PHILADELPHIA
LAWN MOWER

Garden Tools, Fishing Tackle, Electric Goods.

[illegible] ELECTRIC MATTING.

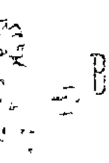
[illegible] application

[illegible] Portland, Or.

[illegible] MEDAL PARIS, 1878.

BAKER'S

Breakfast Cocoa.



[illegible] absolutely pure [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Sugar, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

City Taxes.

THE TAX [illegible] [illegible] IS NOW IN MY HANDS [illegible] [illegible] taxes assessed thereon must [illegible] [illegible] 165 First street, within thirty [illegible] [illegible] the same will be returned as [illegible]
D. C. McKERCHER,
[illegible] 1886. City Treasurer.

FREE TO MEN

[illegible] Nervous Debility, [illegible] Exhausted Vitality, etc. A FREE TRIAL PACKAGE Of the celebrated MARSTON BOLUS, together with Sealed Treatise and Testimonials, will be sent on receipt of 2 stamps. MARSTON REMEDY CO. 46 West 14th Street, New York.

DR. NEWCASTLE, DENTIST—EASTern prices. 1[illegible]

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, MAR. 18, 1886.

EVIL COMMUNICATIONS.

On Monday last Mr. S. Pennoyer came into THE OREGONIAN office, saying to the editor: "I have a communication here, will you publish it?" He was answered: "If it is not one of those evil communications that corrupt good manners, it will be published." Mr. Pennoyer said it was not; whereupon he was told it would be published, of course. The communication was long, and the editor had not then time to examine it. When he came to read it an hour or two later he found that it was an evil communication, and therefore he did not print it. For, though professing utmost loyalty to good order, justice and law, it was, in effect, whatever might be its intention, an insidious effort to incite further outrages upon the Chinese here, and to inflame the mob to additional acts of lawless violence like those at Oregon City, Mount Tabor, Albina, [illegible] and at Portland itself. Its plea for order and law was precisely like Antony's plea for order and law over the dead body of Cæsar. For these reasons THE OREGONIAN did not print it. It contained also a mass of shallow sophistry in the line of argument pursued in the harangues of Haskell, Dennis Kearney and others, not worth anybody's attention and therefore not worth the space it would take in any paper that has regard to the value of its contents; but still, in the circumstances, it would have been printed, had it not been for its positively mischievous tone of indirect appeal for continuation of the mob outrages that have been disgracing the community. Mr. Pennoyer will deny that this was its purport, undoubtedly,—right in the face of his complaint, which occupied a large part of his letter, that THE OREGONIAN had not joined in the crusade upon the Chinese. It is a constant habit with those who are doing wrong things to juggle with words in their attempts to defend and excuse. "If their purgation did consist in words, they were as innocent as grace itself."

"This attempt to evict the Chinese by violence, besides involving local breaches of the peace, is an act of open rebellion against the laws of the United States. Mr. Pennoyer, perhaps through what Macaulay would call his "anfractuosities of intellect and temper," is a supporter of every rebellion. To him a treaty of the United States, though of equal authority with the constitution itself, and binding upon every citizen, is nothing, when it conflicts with his prejudices. He regrets that the people of Oregon are not "a unit" in favor of driving out the Chinese, though every one knows these people cannot be driven out according to the programme of the "agitators" here, without violation of treaty, involving disorder and outrage of every kind. What has been witnessed at Tacoma and Seattle, together with outrageous proceedings in and around Portland, is but a slight prologue to what would be taking place here, were such proceedings not resisted by men who have better judgment as to the duties of citizenship than Mr. Pennoyer is capable of. THE OREGONIAN has taken this notice of the production that it did not publish, because he has complained that it did not publish it, after promising to do so. Why it did not, it has therefore explained.

They who have been neighbors of Mr. Pennoyer from twenty to thirty years, know him thoroughly. He has never been conspicuous, except upon the wrong side of public questions. But he has often had much to say about affairs, and hence has been consistently, obstinately, pigheadedly wrong, at frequent intervals, or as often as he could find a wrong side to take, all his life. This is proverbial here. He agrees with nobody; he is "agin" everything that other men approve; and yet there is in him a certain frankness of manner, united with courtesy and good nature, that has kept him on easy and neighborly terms with his fellow citizens. His errors, multitudinous as they are, are of the head, not of the heart. His judgments are made up from one-sided views, multiplied in passing through the prism of his prejudice into more hues and colors than any system of mental philosophy can tabulate. He once had the same ridiculous fear of the "nigger" that he now has of the "coolie." Of the moral forces involved in questions of this kind he is one of those who have no perception. As he never could see what right the "nigger" had to live except as a slave, so he can't see what right the "coolie" has to live at all. Yet he who was so earnest and strenuous an upholder of African slavery, by a contradiction entirely characteristic, sees nothing in the Chinese laborer but a "coolie slave,"—though in fact, as all intelligent persons know, the assertion that the Chinese here are held in slavery is ridiculously unfounded. Some of them doubtless owe money to their countrymen which they are willing to pay as they earn it, and are glad of opportunity to earn it. In this they set an example that could be imitated with honor by nine-tenths of the members of our "anti-coolie" associations.

H W S

Though THE OREGONIAN has shown that Chinese labor has been in many ways a positive benefit to this country, and chiefly in clearing away the forests and bringing the lands into cultivation, it has never asserted that the Chinese were, on the whole, a desirable class of population; that they ought to be encouraged to come in great numbers, or should be welcomed as a permanent addition to the population of the country. They have few families here,—though for that matter the white tramps, who constitute the bulk of their persecutors, are on the same footing. They are an alien and unassimilative race, and never can be wrought into our body politic. For these and other reasons THE OREGONIAN has advocated restriction of Chinese immigration. But this is not the present question. In our country there is a considerable body of Chinese. They are here by right of treaty and are entitled to the protection of the law. This protection they do not receive, and it is a shame to us as a people that they do not. We can justly stop the immigration of Chinese, to the full extent marked out in the late treaty to that effect; but we cannot justly maltreat those now here and under our pledge of protection. We can decline to employ them; and those who can find it possible to do so ought to give and do give the preference to white labor. But in this new and undeveloped country there is a great amount of rough and hard work, which must be done at low wages if done at all; and of this kind of work the Chinese have performed a great deal, not only without interfering with white labor, but even with positive advantage to it. Every one sees the evidences of this. Hence, while the Chinese, for several reasons, are not a desirable population, their presence is not the unmitigated evil asserted by the self-styled champions of white labor who, to the end of time, never will do any part of the work performed by the Chinese among us;—and if the Chinese were gone it would still be the same. With a proper law for enforcement of the restriction treaty there will be but a handful of Chinese among us in a few years hence; and while the country should not and will not invite further immigration, it will see the Chinese disappear about as fast as their places can be supplied with other laborers, and at the same time will, or should, keep its faith, avoid injustice and barbarity, and act as becomes the honor and humanity of a great people.

The production of cut nails in the United States in 1883 was the largest in the history of the country. The output was 7,762,737 kegs. The aggregate last year showed a falling off of 14 per cent. from this amount. The decrease in production in 1885 was largely due to the stoppage of many Western nail factories for the last seven months of the year, in consequence of a disagreement over the wages of workmen, and consequent strikes.

Chicago has a new election law very similar to our new law. The old system of voting on affidavits is swept away and every voter must be registered three weeks before election.

A correspondent of the bogus paper counsels readers to abandon THE OREGONIAN and read the bogus paper and the bible. Evidently he wants readers to see both sides.

THE "LAW-ABIDING" KU-KLUX.

In this city and county there are from ten to twelve thousand men exclusive of Chinese. It is probable that the members of the so-called anti-coolie associations and their active sympathizers are less than one thousand; and of this number two-thirds or more are not residents, while large numbers can not claim even nominal naturalization. They are migratory, live nowhere, are floating and drifting aimlessly about the world, and are ready for turbulent action anywhere. These are the men who give to the "agitation" here the weight of such numbers as it has. They are reinforced, indeed, by a considerable number who live here, mostly of the improvident class; and the combined force is led by local and imported Adullamites and political hysters, who are always ready to secure importance and profit for themselves by stimulating sedition and promoting discontent. Much less than one thousand men of such a class, in and about a small city like this—or less than one in ten or twelve of the adult male population—can keep a community in a ferment; for they are utterly unscrupulous, and can give their whole time to it. They can go with masked faces on criminal errands against the Chinese at night, and by day can flock in a body to obstruct a meeting called in the interest of law and order by resident citizens.

At the meeting at the court house on Tuesday from six to seven hundred of this gang were present. All their clubs in and about Portland sent their whole forces. The court room, when packed very close, will hold nearly one thousand persons; and about three hundred citizens who had come to participate in the meeting in the spirit of the mayor's call, managed to get in. But the great mass of citizens was barred out. After holding the room till they saw that the success of their conspiracy was assured, and till they had enacted the farce prepared by the proprietors of the *News* and Sylvester Pennoyer, the rowdies withdrew and dispersed to their haunts, chiefly in the suburbs, doubtless to organize more raids, under cover of masks and darkness, on the Chinese.

It is quite surprising to see how beautifully this thing works. The kuklux meet and adopt resolutions, as they did in the court room, declaring that there have been no disturbances, no violations of law, and pledging themselves to aid the authorities in preserving the peace and bringing all malefactors to justice; and then they go off, arm themselves, blacken their faces, put on masks, raid and rob the Chinese and burn their camps and houses; after which they are ready for another meeting, to go through the programme of passing resolutions once more in denunciation of outrage and in support of order and law.

This gang and their abettors and sympathizers, are those whom John Myers, Sylvester Pennoyer and bogus journalism choose to regard as "the people." It would be superfluous to dwell on the magnitude of that mistake.

IS "BOYCOTTING" A CRIME?

Primarily every person has the right to "deal" when, where and with whom he chooses, according to his pleasure or convenience. This is part of the personal liberty assured by the constitution to citizens of this nation. But it is one thing to go about one's own business in one's own way and quite another thing to engage in a combination with others for the injury of any firm or person. The principle of this sort of combination, which has come to be known as the "boycott," is that any number of men combining for a special purpose, and failing to carry out that purpose, may conspire against anyone who prevents the carrying out of the purpose, and extend their plans until they drive the party against whom they have a grievance from the field. If this principle were allowed, or if it were legalized and extended in its application, it would destroy all competition in business and would ultimately destroy all business.

The "boycott" as a combination intended for personal or business injury is clearly in conflict with American ideas, and it is by no means certain that it is not in violation of law. Section 1977, revised statutes, declares that all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall have the full and equal benefits of all laws and proceedings for the security of persons and property. Now there is a very natural question if, under this law, any number of persons may legally conspire to injure or destroy property by "boycotting." In most of the states there are laws against conspiracy which partially fit the case of the "boycotters," but we believe that the national statute entirely covers the question. Calling attention to the Illinois law against conspiracy, (which provides that if any two or more persons conspire and agree together to injure the person, character, business or property of another, and they be convicted of this offense, they shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding three years, or be fined not exceeding $1000, the Chicago *Inter Ocean* says:

> The whole matter ought to be considered in good temper. It is probable that no large class of citizens, whether they are laboring men or manufacturers or merchants, would care to encourage a plan that was illegal, or that might in extreme circumstances come in conflict with law; therefore it is better that the whole question be investigated from the standpoint of business fairness and legal enactment. If the principle of the boycott is wrong and illegal, then the quicker it is abandoned the better. If it is wrong and illegal it may be assumed that any organization, or any class of men who use it, will find themselves arrayed not only against the people, but against the government. It may be possible now to evade the general provisions of law, but even if this should be done the question is not disposed of.

The "boycott," it might be argued with great point, is specifically a conspiracy, and in general terms an assault against property rights. Attempts to "boycott" merchants and others have accomplished little anywhere in the United States, and have failed entirely on the Pacific coast. With a more complete organization of social classes, however, it could unquestionably be applied to some interests with disastrous results. Before it becomes a really serious and effective thing it would be well, as the *Inter Ocean* suggests, to understand its legal status.

"THE PASSING OF THE INDIANS."

The bureau of ethnology is zealously at work in collecting and arranging the facts relating to the customs and habits of the prehistoric races of America. The [illegible] that [illegible] are fast passing away. Their languages are rapidly becoming absorbed in the stronger and intercourse of tribes, while the abandonment in many instances of ancient tribal relations helps to sink the identity of these people. It is noted that but twenty-two out of some 200 Indians in one of the Iroquois tribes in Canada now speak the language of their fathers. With a people whose history is a verbal one, and largely traditional, the final absorption of their native language means the blotting out of their record.

Under the head of "The Passing of the Indians," the *New York Sun* notes the fact that "but a few years ago the recent history of many Indian tribes could be obtained only with difficulty from scattered and fragmentary sources of information. Now, owing to the work of this bureau, the habitat of many of the tribes when they first met the white race can be located, and their wanderings down to the present time followed."

The work of classifying the North American Indians upon a linguistic basis is a formidable one, and owing to the late period at which it was begun it must necessarily in many instances be incomplete. It has now, however, been in progress several years and a foundation in Indian anthropology has been made which, if not wholly satisfactory, is as nearly so as could be reasonably expected.

In the national museum at Washington is a collection of objects, made under the auspices of this bureau, representing the artisan customs of many prehistoric tribes. These objects are interesting in that they throw light upon the habits and customs of the ancient inhabitants of North America, touching which the voice of history, save for these mementoes, is silent. These things give an unknown people some little place in human annals. They tell, at least, that powerful tribes once dwelt content with the simple arts of peace, in sections that in the first knowledge of Europeans were in possession of a warlike and predatory people. They tell of habitations that were plastered with clay, painted and thatched with straw, containing many quaint devices for the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants. They show the details of life in curious villages, in underground homes and in cliff houses that are at once wonderful and interesting as records of an era that is else a blank in the world's annals. "In view of this," says the *Sun*, "we have reason to felicitate ourselves that much good work is being done to rescue from oblivion that most interesting chapter in the history of our kind which deals with the lives and the pathetic fortunes of the red men we were destined to supplant."

THE INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

The great Indian reservations cannot stand much longer against the eager demands of "settlers." In the main they are choice spots selected by the Indians because of their natural advantages. Settlement has extended till it surrounds them on all sides, and quite naturally the people look with longing eyes upon acres finely adapted to the purposes of civilization, but which are put to no use whatever. A large reservation is a blight upon a country. It hinders business and social development even more than if it were a desert. The demand for opening the reservations comes not less from those who want the land than from those who, living adjacent, wish to see the land occupied by whites. In Umatilla county we have an illustration of this spirit. Sentiment there is unanimous in favor of opening the reservation, yet not one man out of every five hundred, probably, expects to acquire any part of the land. They are looking to the incidental benefits which would follow its occupation by white men. And it is easy to see that they would be many. A large addition would be made at once to the taxable property of the county, with the effect of relieving the present tax-payers by a considerable per cent. And a thousand business and social benefits would grow out of increased population and more production.

The great reservations beyond the Rocky Mountains are besieged as earnestly as those in Oregon and Washington. Dawes's bill, dividing the great Sioux reservation in Western Dakota, and opening a portion of it to settlement, is spoken of by Dakota statesmen and by the press as only a little less important than the scheme for admission into the Union. The bill is modeled after the Umatilla bill of last year. The interest of the Indians is guarded carefully. To every head of a family 160 acres of land is given; to each single person over 18 years of age, eighty acres; to each person under 18 years, forty acres. In payment for the land ceded by the Indians the government is to supply the tribes with 25,000 breeding cattle and provide a fund, the interest on which is to be used by the secretary of the Interior for the education and civilization of the Sioux nation. All money resulting from the sale of lands to settlers is to be paid into this fund, which it is expected will amount ultimately to $5,000,000. These are the essential features. The details are minutely calculated to carry out their general spirit. It is provided that the measure shall be inoperative until the assent of three-fourths of the male adult Indians has been obtained. This bill passed the senate last month unopposed and is now in the house.

The Sioux reservation is one of the very large ones, containing 42,000 square miles of arable land. It was described by Mr. Dawes, in introducing his bill, as stretching from the Missouri river to the Black hills, and from the Nebraska line to the town of Bismarck in Northern Dakota. It has an area four times as great as the state of Massachusetts, and an Indian population numbering about one to every two square miles. A large portion of the land is well suited to agricultural uses, but wholly unproductive at present. The Indians do not use it, and so long as the reservation is maintained settlements by the whites are forbidden. The reservation blocks the path to the Black hills and hinders the development of the great mineral riches of that region, including gold and silver mines and the only large deposit of tin on this continent. The Milwaukee and the Northwestern railroads have reached the eastern line of the reservation, but the Dawes bill will grant them a right of way through to the Black hills, thus furnishing direct access to one of the richest mining districts in the country.

Congress has the right, or what is precisely the same thing, the power to divide the reservations either with or without the consent of the Indians and it will certainly be done very shortly. Under the present system the Indian is degrading, body and soul. He grows further from civilization and the capacity for self-support year by year.

A FIELD FOR AN AMERICAN DICKENS

It appears from the accounts that fill the papers of Pennsylvania of the frauds and horrors that have recently come to light in connection with the soldiers' orphan's schools of that state, that the pen of a Dickens might find ample material there for a second volume of "Nicholas Nickleby." Those who have an idea that the horrors of Dotheboy's Hall belong exclusively to another country, and mainly to an era long past, have only to read the records of the investigation now in progress relative to the management of these schools for a few years past. A magnificent state charity, having disbursed annually for more than twenty years the sum of $350,000 for the maintenance of schools for the education of soldiers' orphans has been preyed upon by a monster who must have been a pupil of Squeers himself, so diabolical have been the outrages perpetrated upon the children placed under his care. Cold, starvation, neglect, filth and disease have literally rioted upon these unfortunate orphans of the state's soldiers, where, it was supposed were being supplied with every care and attention by the willing tribes of patriotism. The only care in the management of the Mount Joy school, which was considered the best of the [illegible] schools in the state, was to fix things up so that the Grand Army might not get wind of the "frozen feet, itch, rotten toe nails and records of death" therein, lest it might make trouble. To warn the governor away when he came to make his customary visit, the principal of the school was directed by the syndicate that was "working the fund" to "hang out a smallpox flag."

It will be hard to decide that the state officials were [illegible] in permitting this munificent public charity to be turned into a systematized robbery, and [illegible] with cruelty for which helpless [illegible] furnished the victims. A sum so large, to be expended in a direction so unusual, required more than ordinary supervision to insure its honest disbursement. Its simple appropriation was an invitation to human cormorants to come in and feast upon the vast bounty so lavishly spread. The approaches were not properly guarded, and those entered, seemingly unquestioned, and fattened upon the spoils unmolested for years.

A phase of the labor question that Knights of Labor evidently did not consider when they ordered the extensive strike of railway employes in the Southwest was presented in a reply from Vice President Hoxie to a request by an executive officer of that organization for a conference for the purpose of adjusting pending difficulties. The conference was declined with the announcement that "the strike had so far reduced traffic that the road would not soon again require as many men as heretofore." If working men learn from these strikes that to cripple or destroy the wage paying capacity of the country is detrimental to the wage earners the lesson may be of future value.

The Library association of Asbury Park, N. J., had unveiled in its building last week a memorial window which bears a fine portrait of Gen. Grant and the following inscription: "In memoriam Ulysses S. Grant, the patriot soldier, defender of the Union, president of the United States. Born April 27, 1822. Died July 23, 1885. He lived to see peace and harmony restored to his country. Presented by his friend, George W. Childs, of Philadelphia."

A large colony of Welch people from Pennsylvania will settle this year upon a tract purchased for them by their agent, in Eastern Washington territory, between Sprague and the Big Bend country. The colony represents 700 families, numbering all told nearly 3000 persons. They are an industrious, frugal and, above all, a contented people, and as a natural consequence they make a living anywhere. They will do more than this, in a region so favorable to the simple pursuits of husbandry as that chosen for their location in Washington territory, and in a few years their prosperity will be a thing of note upon the assessment rolls of Douglas county.

"What's the matter with Conn[illegible]?" asked a man who witnessed that citizen's performance on Tuesday at the court house. "Wonder who's got h[illegible] twenty-three dollars and six bits?"

DIED.

At St. Vincent's hospital, March 1[illegible], A. Strum, aged [illegible] years, a native of Norway.

In this city, March 17 at 10 o'clock A. M., at the residence of Rev. Jas. [illegible] Daly, Mary C., widow of the late [illegible] Clark, aged [illegible] years.

Funeral will take place on Friday at [illegible] o'clock A. M., from No. 9 Carothers street. Services at the grave [illegible]. Honolulu papers please copy.

F. W. BALTES & CO., PRINTERS.
119 Front street, Portland. Lowest Prices.

NEW TO-DAY.

WANTED—BASQUE-MAKERS AND FINISHERS. [illegible] 151 Third st. 18m1

WANTED—COOK IN PRIVATE FAMILY. Apply at No. 175 Seventh st. 18m1

RECEIVED FROM EUROPE DIRECT, EMbroidered robes, exclusive designs, at LITT'S.

WANTED—GOOD COMPETENT NURSE GIRL; references required. Inquire at 287 Main st., bet. [illegible] 12 A. M. 18m2

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small family. Apply at No. 50 [illegible] street. 17m4

WANTED—A PLACE IN PRIVATE FAMILY to do general housework, by a German girl. Apply at 119 Pacific st. 18m2

FOR RENT—HOUSE WITH 8 ROOMS AND bathroom; south side of Harrison st., bet. West Park and Eighth. [illegible] 18m3

WANTED—5000 LADIES TO BUY THE Magnetic Corset; reduced to 70 cents. McALLEN & McDONNELL, 165 Third st. 18m1

INTEREST IN THE PORTLAND LIBRARY FOR sale cheap for cash. Inquire at GRAHAM'S Bookstore, [illegible] 18m1

MR. McATEE WILL GIVE ONE OF HIS pleasant socials at Honeyman's Hall on Friday evening, March 19. Admission, 50 cents. 18m1

LOST—ON OR ABOUT THE 8TH INST., A PLAIN Gold Sleeve Link; valuable only as a gift. Please return to THOS. B. MERRY at Oregonian office. 17m2

BAY WINDOW ROOMS, FURNISHED COMplete for housekeeping; line front yard. 133 Washington st., between Sixth and Seventh. 18m1

DID YOU HEAR THE NEWS?—SAW TODAY, at McALLEN & McDONNELL'S, 165 Third st., the handsomest Jersey Jackets ever looked at. 18m1

WANTED—A THOROUGH CLOTHING SALESman; none but a competent person need apply. ARTHUR KOHN, cor. Second and Morrison sts. 18m1

COAL L. RUSSELL & CO., FOURTH AND E streets. Telephone 251. Orders taken at Thompson, DeHart & Co.'s [illegible]

WANTED—BOY, ABOUT 15 YEARS OLD, TO work in house and yard, board and wages. Apply at large house east of Eighteenth, bet. N and O, East Portland. 18m1

WANTED—COMPETENT CLERK, WELL recommended, for responsible position who would be willing to place about $[illegible] at interest on good security. Liberal salary. Apply at [illegible] First st. 18m1

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL PROPERTY.—Notice is hereby given that, on Saturday, the 24 day of April, 1886, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, pursuant to the order of the County Court of Multnomah county, Oregon, made and entered on the 1st day of March, 1886, I will offer at public sale, for cash in hand, in front of the courthouse door of said county, [illegible] real property belonging to the estate of [illegible] Paul M. Bremen, deceased, viz: Beginning at a point on the east boundary line of Eleventh street in the city of Portland, Multnomah county, Oregon, at a point ninety five (95) feet south of the south boundary line of Market street, [illegible] [illegible] ninety five feet to the [illegible] line between the donation land claims of W. W. Chapman and wife and Stephen Coffin, [illegible] on the said division line [illegible] to Eleventh street [illegible] south [illegible] on a line parallel with said Eleventh street to a point [illegible] of the south boundary line of Market street, thence westerly [illegible] with the south boundary line of said Market street to the point of beginning.
Portland, Oregon, March 3, 1886.
A. I. NICKLIN, Administrator of the estate of Paul M. Bremen, deceased.

SAW HAMMERING.
ALL KINDS OF SAWS STRAIGHTENED AND repaired at TATUM & BOWEN'S, 31 and 33 Front st.

Himes THE PRINTER, 100, 1[illegible] Second, Commercial work, Legal Blanks, Book-Binding. None excel. Call before getting orders.

SET'S THE [illegible] ARE BEST [illegible]

TIVOLI THEATER.
R. CLINTON..........Manager
First and Madison Sts.
Open Every Evening.
Admission 25 and 50c.

FOR RENT.
HOUSE CONTAINING 8 ROOMS, BATH AND all other modern improvements; central and good neighborhood; rent low to good and prompt tenant; possession given by the 1st or 10th prox.; part or all of the furniture for sale at a sacrifice. Address "Modern," P. O. box 658 stating when you wish to see the house and if you want to buy any of the furniture.

SECOND-HAND SHOW CASES.
2 SHOW CASES, 11 FT LONG, 3 FT. 2 IN. HIGH, 3 ft. 2 inches wide—suitable for Millinery, Fancy Goods, Jewelry, for sale cheap at
CHAS. HEGELE & CO'S,
53 and 55 Front st., Kamm Block.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY.
LOTS 3 AND 4 IN BLOCK 47, ON THE N. W. corner of Washington and Third sts., the property of the First Presbyterian Church, will be sold at public auction on the premises on thursday the 1st day of April, 1886, at 11 o'clock A. M. Sale will be without reserve. Terms of payment made known at time of sale. 16m6

$300 REWARD $300
THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD WILL be paid by Multnomah county for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons, in the Federal or State Courts, who are guilty of the driving of [illegible] persons from their homes [illegible] Mt. Tabor, near [illegible] within the present month. [illegible] The reward will be paid for one conviction, and [illegible]. By order of the County Court.

TO LOVERS OF FLOWERS!
Special Offer of 50,000 Plants!
I WILL ARRANGE AND FILL BEDS IN EASTERN [illegible] for $5 per 100; $15 per 1000, with ship by express at same rates. French Pansies $3.50 per 100; also 500 varieties of the Choicest Roses. W. S. WALLACE, Wholesale and Retail Florist, [illegible]

VAN B. DeLASHMUTT, President. JUDGE W. W. THAYER, Vice-President.
SAM J. GORMAN, Cashier.
Metropolitan Savings Bank
Transacts a General Banking Business; allows interest on deposits as follows:
On 3 months certificates 4 per cent.
On 6 months certificates 5 per cent.
On 12 months certificates 6 per cent.
Directors:
Judge W. W. Thayer, R. W. Scott,
Judge E. D. Shattuck, H. W. Monastes,
Sylvester Farrell, Dr. W. H. Saylor,
Hon. Richard Williams, Dr. S. J. Barber,
Van B. DeLashmutt, I. F. Powers,
C. H. Dodd.

TURKISH AND RUSSIAN BATHS
Electric & Medicated Baths,
Conducted by the Portland General Hospital Co.
Corner Second and Ash Streets.
Ladies' Days—Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 8 A. M. to 12 noon.
These Baths form an annex to the successful Hospital and Insurance Plan of the company, whereby any one to benefit, at from $[illegible] a year can secure Medical and Surgical Treatment, Medicine, Board and Nursing, [illegible]
It is the Safest and Best Insurance ever devised.

CASINO OPERA HOUSE.
THOMPSON OPERA CO.
This Evening!
"FALKA"

PIONEER MASQUE DEPOT.
Masquerade Suits AND Theatrical Costumes FOR RENT.
Extra inducements offered to Country Trade. Goods sent C. O. D. T. N. DUNBAR,
Cor. of Sixth and Stark.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

LOT WANTED—IN INSIDE OR LOCATION, must be low. Address "[illegible]," P. O. box [illegible] 18m1

WANTED—TO SWAP 5 ACRES OF LAND, easily cleared, near the city, for a light one-horse express wagon. Call at 14 Front st.

WANTED TO RENT FOR A TERM OF years, a house of 8 rooms; modern improvements; rent $25 to $30. Address P. O. box 24. 18m

WANTED TO RENT A NEAT 5 OR 6 ROOMED cottage, in good neighborhood. Address stating location and rent, [illegible] care Oregonian. 16m3

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A nicely furnished suite of front room, with bath. Address, stating location and terms, A. B., care Oregonian. 13m5

FURNISHED COTTAGE WANTED BY APRIL 1; must be completely and comfortably furnished and in good neighborhood. Address, stating rent, H. C. M., care Oregonian. 18m1

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN WHOSE BUSiness necessitates his absence from the city for weeks at a time, a pleasant home with some private family for his wife [illegible] child; references exchanged. Address W. 36, care Oregonian. 14m

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—APPRENTICES AT WASS' HAIR Store, 97 Yamhill st. 16m3

STEADY EMPLOYMENT FOR AN ENERGETIC [illegible] 88 Washington st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Inquire at No. 30 Nineteenth st., bet. B and C streets. 16m3

WANTED—COMPETENT TRAVELER ACquainted with the country trade for wholesale cigar house. Address with references, "Salesman," P. O. box 883, Portland, Or. 16m3

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN girl to cook and do general housework. Address C. A., care Oregonian. 16m1

SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY A WOMAN fully competent, city or country. Address J. L., care Oregonian. 16m3

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE TO SELL books from $1 to $25; best inducements; steady employment and good pay. Address A. ROMAN, 120 Sutter st., San Francisco, Cal. 17m1m

AGENTS CONTROL TERRITORY—GOOD SELLing articles in a full season, profits large. Send stamp for circular. NOVELTY HARDWARE CO., 1523 Mission street, San Francisco.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE—GOOD TRADE—ADdress Restaurant, care Oregonian. 15m7

BUTCHER WANTED—WITH $300 TO $500, TO go into butcher and sausage business; German preferred. Address C. S., care Oregonian. 16m3

FOR SALE—THE PORTLAND BOX FACTORY; the best business in Portland for the capital required. FRAME & CRESS, 135½ First st. 12mtf

A BARGAIN—AN EIGHTH INTEREST IN A tract of about 160 acres, ten miles from Portland, on N. P. R. R. Apply at CLAYTON & OLIVER'S.

TO RESTAURANT AND HOTEL KEEPERS—For sale—a paying business. Inquire at Oregonian office. 9tf

BEST CHANCE IN NORTHWEST TO BUY ½ interest in good, medium sized sawmill at terminus of C. P. R. R.; boom now in progress, and good bush (?) and factory reasons. T. DONOVAN, Port Moody, B. C., or SHANNON & CO., Victoria, B. C. 18m

$500—PARTNER WANTED—I HAVE AN opportunity to purchase a profitable business from my employer; I want an active man with the above amount in cash to join me in it. Address E. H. K., box [illegible] postoffice. 13mtf

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $500 CASH, A chance to make $10,000 yearly; must be a quick and shrewd business man; in a well established business in the city. Address Partner, care Oregonian.

FOR SALE—BARROOM FIXTURES AND SALoon to let; good corner on First st. Apply at saloon, corner Second and Salmon. 27m

FOR SALE—PATENT RIGHT FOR WASHING machine, for Territory, Oregon and California. Address FRANK STOCKING, Turner, Marion co., Or.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—PIONEER WOOD yard. Will exchange for city real estate or for a farm. 31tf

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—BARROOM FIXTURES AND SAloon to let; good corner on First st. Apply at saloon, corner Second and Salmon. 18m1

FOR SALE—50 HEAD OF GOOD MILK COWS in fine condition. For further particulars address JOHN W. GILBERT, [illegible]

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE AND FIXtures of a dressmaking [illegible]

FOR SALE—ONE HORSE AND DOUBLE-SEATED wagon; one set harness, one Mexican saddle, [illegible] twelve double [illegible] refrigerator [illegible] one lot [illegible] J. DRESSER, No. 110 North Third st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—PERSONS DESIRING A bargain can obtain the same by calling at No. 110 North Third st., this week, bet. 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. The [illegible] opportunity to procure for cash a full line of household furniture at low figures. 16m

SIX-HORSE POWER STEAM ENGINE FOR sale; in good order; nearly new; cheap for cash. Apply at Southeast cor. Third and Yamhill sts. 30tf

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN THE TOWN OF MILWAUKIE, Or.—acres of land, near railroad depot, all under fence, with spring of good water; one and a half story house, barn, outhouses. Price, $2000. Address or apply to Peter Wagner, City Brewery, Portland, Or.

Fine Farm for sale at a bargain, 635 acres, with 300 acres in cultivation; all fenced and cross fenced with wire fence; Fine House, Large Barn, Brick Dairy House, spring of water running through it; Large Orchard, fine fruit; situate in Yamhill county, near railroad; price $25 per acre; terms liberal. C. A. REED & CO., 98 Washington st. 22f

BUY YOURSELF A CHEAP HOME WHILE you can. We offer for sale a fine selection of suburban lots and small tracts of one acre and upwards, some lots as low as $100, and on easy terms.
C. A. REED & CO., 98 Washington st., Portland.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, corner N. Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants, 64 and 66 Front st., Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. 48 and 49 Front street, Portland, Or.

J. O'CONNOR, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL grocer, dealer in ship stores, garden and grass seeds, foreign and domestic fruits, etc., N. E. cor. Front and Alder sts., Portland, Or.

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY.

Z. T. WRIGHT, FARM & MILL MACHINERY, Shipman Engines, Oils, Brass Goods, Implements, Pumps, Belts, etc. Laundry Machinery a specialty. Foot of Morrison st., Portland.

FRANK BROTHERS' IMPLEMENT COMPANY importer and dealer in farm and mill machinery, 68 and 70 Front st., Portland, Or.

CHAS. H. DODD & CO., SOLE AGENTS BUCKEYE Mower and Reaper, Canton Pitt's Thresher, Haines Header, Schuttler Wagons, Front, First and Vine sts.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY AND country property; no commission. Apply to the [illegible] Mortgage Co., 49 Second st. 25 tf

TO LOAN—$500 TO $20,000 ON GOOD CITY PROPerty. Apply at S. SIMON'S, [illegible] First st. [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON household furniture, without removal, [illegible] A. J. WELCH, Attorney at Law, [illegible]

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

F. [illegible] & CO., SADDLERY, HARDWARE, [illegible] 24 Front st., Portland, Or.

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO., 106 FRONT ST., Importers of Shoe Manufacturers' Goods, Shoe store Supplies, Blackings, Dressings, Etc.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, ETC.

HOBLE CROWELL & CO., [illegible] and 64 Front st., Portland, Or.

SPRING MILLINERY
stock being opened. Delay your purchases.

Adcock

First and Main.

UPHOLD THE DIGNITY OF WHITE LABOR
The following telegram has been received:
SAN FRANCISCO, March 8, 1886.
FRANK ABRAHAMSON, Portland: We have this day discharged all Chinese labor, and shall in the future manufacture only by white labor.
(Signed) CAHN, NICKELSBURG & CO.
Ask for CAHN, NICKELSBURG & CO'S
White Labor BOOTS and SHOES,
THEY ARE THE BEST. 11m1t

For Sale, a Fine Range, good as new,
with all Pots, Pans, etc. Also, KITCHEN and LAUNDRY UTENSILS, Cherry and Walnut Chamber Sets, Carpets, Tables, Lamps, Heating Stoves, [illegible] in a few months, owing to [illegible]. Apply by mail as below and will make appointment to inspect same.
OBE P. MAYNARD, Portland, Oregon.

BLUEBERRY PLANTS
The Blueberry succeeds in all soils, is perfectly hardy, a prolific bearer, and a valuable fruit to grow for pleasure or profit. Illustrated descriptive price list sent free. Address
16m6 West Sebewa, Ionia Co., Mich.

OREGON OIL CLOTHING M'F'G CO.
NO. 32 NORTH FIRST STREET, FACTORY McMillen's addition, East Portland. d9

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

S. L. N. GILMAN. G. M. STEVENS.
GILMAN & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
No. 42 FIRST ST., BET. PINE AND ASH.
AUCTION SALES of Real Estate, Furniture, General Merchandise, Horses, Cattle, Buggies, etc. Regular sale days—Tuesdays & Fridays at 10 o'clock.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
—OF—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
We will sell by auction at our salesroom, No. 42 First street,
FRIDAY, MARCH 19, at 10 A. M.,
Bed Lounges in Silk and Terry, [illegible] Walnut Bedroom Suit, Ash Suits, [illegible] Chairs, Spring and Wool Mattresses, [illegible] Chandeliers, Hanging Lamps, Wardrobes, Dining and Kitchen Tables, Crockery, Mirrors, Also Show Cases and Stock of Variety Store.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

A. B. RICHARDSON.
AUCTIONEER, [illegible] No. 1 Washington [illegible]

LOOK
In the Window of the
NEW YORK JEWELRY CO., 107 First st.,
For Bargains in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOM WITH fire, gas and use of bathroom; front room. Inquire at 90 Seventh street. 4m1

$8—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM; LARGE closet; every convenience; 28 Fourth st.; private family. 16m1

FOR RENT—ONE LARGE UNFURNISHED room; carpeted, also a furnished room, with board, at 231 Main st. 16m1

FOR RENT—ONE NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, at 29 Ninth st. 12m6

FOR RENT—A PLEASANTLY FURNISHED front room, with or without board. Inquire S. W. corner Fourth and D sts. 16m1

FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN SUITE, with or without board, N. E. corner Sixth and Stark. 4m1

FLATS, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, FOR housekeeping, or rooms as desired. N. [illegible] First street.

DESIRABLE ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING, furnish complete; also rooms in suites or single, 158½ Fifth street. 7m1

FOR RENT—CENTRALLY LOCATED—A BAY window, alcove suite; use of bath; references required. Inquire at Towne & Moore's. 18m1

FOR RENT—252 THIRD ST., COR. JEFFERSON, nicely furnished front room for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with or without board; references required. 18m1

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, GAS, BATH, etc.; convenient to street cars. Inquire at 254 Morrison st., corner Pacific. 1m1

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 329 TAYLOR st.; to family without children. 18m1

FOR RENT—GOOD DWELLING HOUSE WITH modern conveniences, 2 blocks from postoffice, $37 per month. P. W. GILLETTE, 27 St. First st. 11m1

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REMOVED—HERMAN METZGER, DEALER IN Hides, Skins, Wool and Fur, removed to corner Front and Alder sts.

BOOKS POSTED, BILLS MADE OUT AND COLlected, [illegible] charges moderate. Address The Old Bookstore, 23 [illegible]

CAPLES AND MUCKEY HAVE REMOVED their law offices to McKay's new block, [illegible] corner Third and Morrison sts. Entrance from [illegible] 6m1

LOST—ON 16 NO. 9 FROM FIRST AND MARKET sts. to Stark st. ferry and from ferry to Third and I sts., East Portland, a lady's gold necklace; [illegible] reward [illegible] returning to First st. [illegible]

BEEKS' SCOTTISH WIZARD CARD CO., [illegible] from San Pedro, [illegible] [illegible] for any debts that may be contracted by them. [illegible] TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO. [illegible]

NOTICE—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL [illegible] work of [illegible]

WALLING & CO., FORMERLY OF [illegible] Washington st., have removed their business [illegible] to No. 80 Alder st., bet. [illegible] and Second, [illegible]

NOTICE—THE UNDERSIGNED MANUFACturers of Brick [illegible] J. M. Caywood [illegible] for the sale of Brick. Office and salesroom [illegible] No. [illegible] Portland.
E. J. JEFFERY,
N. VERSTEEG,
JOHN L. LUNN,
WEIBERG & [illegible],
LARIE & CARNS.

OREGON & CALIFORNIA RAILROAD—NOTICE of Stockholders' meeting—Stockholders are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the company, corner F and Front streets, in the city of Portland, County of Multnomah, State of Oregon, on Tuesday, the 13th day of April next at noon for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year and such other business as may legally come before them. By order, WALTER W. BRETHERTON, Sec'y.
Portland, Or., March 13, 1886.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUTTON & BEEBE SHIP CHANDLERY AND naval stores, 16 N. Front st., Portland, Or.

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING Merchants, Front and D Sts., Portland, Or.

H. E. BATTIN, GENERAL COMMISSION MERchant and produce dealer, 120 Front street.

C. CÆSAR & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISSION Merchants, 23 North Front street, Portland.

MASON, EHRMAN & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS and commission merchants, No. 2 North Front street, Portland.

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants; agents for San Jose Arctic Ice Co., 34 Front street, cor. Ash st.

MILLER & WEST—(J. C. MILLER, W. H. WEST) commission merchants in general and dairy produce, 1[illegible] Front st., between Washington and Stark.

J. McCRAKEN & CO., IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE grocers and shipping and commission merchants, Nos. 60, 62 and 64 North Front st., Portland.

SCAIFE & CHURCH, COMMISSION MERchants in country produce, butter, cheese, [illegible] 73 Front st., Portland, Or.

GIBSON, QUACKENBUSH & CO., SHIPPING AND Commission Merchants, specialties—wheat, flour, salmon, grain bags, etc., N. W. cor. Front and Ash sts., Portland, Or.

MARK LEVY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, [illegible] and dealer in tropical and domestic green, dried and canned fruits, nuts, [illegible] 121 Front st. Consignments of Oregon [illegible] solicited.

MACHINISTS.

TRENKMAN & WOLFF, MACHINISTS, CORNER F and Third sts.—Housework, doors, railings, shutters, and machinery of all descriptions; planing and moulding tools to order.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible] FISK, CHEMIST AND ASSAYER, [illegible] all kinds of all substances, 101 First street, Portland.

SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS.

DIXON, BORGESON & CO., 102 [illegible] For [illegible] Market st., San Francisco.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SNELL HEITSHU & WOODARD, ESTABLISHED 1861. Portland, Or.

Just Arrived
[illegible]

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.
BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE [illegible] Third sts., Portland, until [illegible] o'clock [illegible] a. m. [illegible] an Elevated Roadway or Bridge [illegible] from the [illegible] The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all bids. By order of the Common Council.
[illegible] Recorder, Auditor [illegible]

$100! REWARD! $100!
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD WILL be paid in any one furnishing evidence which will secure the arrest and conviction of any person or persons [illegible] committed in the State of Oregon [illegible] [illegible] March [illegible] ADDING WAMSLEY [illegible]

DR. J. G. BRYANT,
Surgeon and Physician,
[illegible] of Women a Specialty.
Residence and Office, Ladd's Block, corner of First and Columbia streets. 16m1

PORTLAND BOILER WORKS.
MANUFACTURERS OF STEAMBOAT AND Stationary Boilers, Sheet-Iron Work of all descriptions. Special attention given to repairing in and out of the city. JAS. MONKS, WM. NORTON.
Thirteenth and N Sts., Portland.

SPECIALTIES
RECEIVED THIS WEEK:
[illegible] dozen ASSORTED JERSEYS, all colors and mixtures, for Ladies and Misses, newest shapes, at strictly New York prices.
Cloak Department.
1 case ASSORTED TERRY COVERS and SCARFS, new designs, from 25 cents up.
Domestic Department.
CRINKLED ZEPHYR (Scotch) the Latest Novelty in Wash Goods.
[illegible] pcs REAL SCOTCH GINGHAMS, the most elaborate collection of designs ever shown here, retailed at wholesale prices.
Domestic Department.
PICOT RIBBONS.
Fancy Goods Dept.
PEKIN and MUSIC STRIPED SILKS.
Silk Department.
ALL AT OUR ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
S. Lipman & Co.

NEW THIS D[illegible]
HIGH NOVELTIES
—IN—
Dress [illegible]
Plain & Combination [illegible]
FANCY [illegible]
BUTTONS,
Large and Small.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
HOSIERY,
Cotton, Silk, Lisle.
Wash Fabrics in
GINGHAMS,
PEKIN SEERSUCKERS,
Crocodile Cloth.
Only a few suits left of our own Swiss importation
EIDER DOWN FLANNELS
JOHN CRAN & CO

PORTLAND
GARDENING & TERRACING CO.
North Fifteenth and G Sts.
FOR SALE:
MARECHAL NEIL ROSE!!
GLOIRE DE DIJON!!!
Two years old, grafted.
Also Roses on their own Roots.

MRS. CANFIELD, HAIR AND Chiropodist
Superfluous Hair removed permanently by a new method. Special attention given to care of the feet, hands, hair and complexion. [illegible] Building, third door.

FLORAL GARDEN.

Kutzschan & Schaeffer
FLOWERS
For Bouquets and Floral Decorations. Large and fine collection of Plants of all kinds; Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Coniferous Evergreens, Ornamental Fruit Trees, Grounds [illegible] Plans and laying out of Parks and Gardens by contract.
147 Market st., cor. Seventh.

WM. P. BERGER. JESSE WADDELL, Late Frank & Co.
BERGER & WADDELL,
SIGN PAINTERS,
130 FIRST ST.
(Up Stairs.)

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.
(EUROPEAN PLAN.)
C. W. KNOWLES..........Proprietor
FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.
Good Restaurant Connected with the House.
Fire-proof Building (150 rooms) in center of the city, Front and Morrison sts., Portland, Or.

J. B. CONGLE,
Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
SADDLES, HARNESS,
Leather and Saddlery Hardware.
108 and 110 Front St., Portland, Or.

BARON LIEBIG'S
EXTRACT OF MEAT
FOR SALE BY
TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO.

NEW THIS DAY

HIGH NOVELTIES

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY,
Cotton, Silk, Lisle.

JOHN CRAN & CO.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE OREGONIAN AT TACOMA

May be found at the Headquarters Building of Capt. Conner.

LOOK OUT FOR STRANGE CALLERS.—Yesterday morning a gentleman residing in the northern part of the city answered a ring at his door bell and found on the porch a young man, smooth faced and tall, who stated that he wished to know the names of those residing in the house. He was asked what he wanted this information for and replied that he was canvassing for a directory. There have been so many boycotters and other scallawags prowling around of late to the annoyance of respectable people, that the gentleman disturbed was suspicious of this fellow, and remarked: "Why, I just received a new directory a few days ago, fresh from the press." "But I am canvassing for a directory for next year," was the reply. In answer to further questions the fellow said his name was G. Wilson, and that he was employed by one F. G. Holmes, who was in the service of Watson & Co., but he did not know the address of either of these parties. The gentleman thereupon declined to furnish the information required, and the "canvasser" who had grown fidgety during the investigation went off somewhat hurriedly. A friend to whom the gentleman related the incident, said: "That fellow was a boycotter, and he wanted to find out if you took THE OREGONIAN." "Well, he found out," was the reply, "for I had it in my hand when I came to the door." This young man may be all right, but if he is canvassing for next year's directory, he has evidently got out before the early worm is up. There are a number of impudent fellows going around asking people all sorts of questions as to what they keep, what church they attend, etc. They should be kicked down the steps and out at the gate, as some of them are only "laying" for a chance to steal something. There are so many roughs and scoundrels around now that one should be careful who is allowed on his premises.

ASKS A DIVORCE.—Celia Weidemann yesterday brought suit for a divorce in the state circuit court from Johann G. Weidemann. The allegations set up by Mrs. Weidemann are that she married Weidemann on the 10th day of February, 1878, at Sonoma, California. At the time she had a good home, plenty to wear, eat and drink, and was aged 21 years and he was 42. Previous to wedding defendant he offered large sums of money to persons in Germany to write to her father and give him a good character, and on these recommendations she married him. Some time after marriage he inherited $1000 and squandered it, and then at his request she mortgaged 160 acres of land in Washington territory to assist in their support, and being unable to pay the mortgage lost the land. That he took her watch and other jewels and pledged and failed to redeem them. That he refused and neglected to pay house rent and thus compelled her to keep constantly moving. That he was idle and dissolute, read novels continually, obtained credit wherever he could and failed to support her except by dishonest means, and that on more than one occasion he struck and abused her. That in the month of October, 1884, he was offered $100 a month to go to work and refused to do so. Finally, that November last he deserted her and went to Montana, wherefore plaintiff asks that the bonds of matrimony between them be dissolved and to be awarded the care of her children—Louisa, aged [illegible], Minnie [illegible] and Alice [illegible] years.

GETTING EVEN ON GALLAGHER.—Eight members of the common council united last evening to do a little "poetic justice" to Councilman Gallagher. This gentleman at a previous meeting insisted, in spite of motions to the contrary by two councilmen, in having the lengthy minutes of the previous meeting read in full, and being a little tropical over the somewhat summary rejection of an ill-judged ordinance he had introduced, declared that he should always in future insist on having the minutes read in full. Last evening he was late and the reading was dispensed with, and when the council had worked down to "resolutions" Councilman Andrus introduced one to amend No. [illegible] of the rules of order so that by the vote of a majority of the council the reading of the minutes can be dispensed with. It was adopted before Gallagher could get his breath, but he woke the echoes of the room a minute later and made Rome howl. However the members who had carried their point smiled blandly at their excited brother while he vented his feelings. Hereafter the minutes will be read not when one man insists on it, but when a majority desire it.

SHORTAGE IN MILK SUIT SETTLED.—A case in which Thomas Bros. were plaintiff and J. Q. Bowles defendant was up before Judge Smith yesterday. The suit was first brought in Justice Davis's court, and to the higher court on an appeal. According to the complaint Thomas Bros. entered into a contract with Bowles March [illegible], 1884, to buy all Bowles's milk for a year at 15 cents per gallon, not to exceed sixty cows' supply. Thomas Bros. claim that there was a shortage on account of defendant's cans not holding out; that they paid $2501 31 for 20,0[illegible] gallons of milk, and only received 13,82[illegible] gallons, being damaged in consequence to the extent of $111 8[illegible], for which they prayed judgment. Defendant denied all of the allegations in the complaint, and set up a counter claim of $80. Yesterday the plaintiffs failed to appear when the case was called for trial, and a judgment was accordingly rendered in the defendant's favor for $80.

IMMIGRATION TO THE INLAND EMPIRE.—Most of the immigrants arriving from the East, and they number from sixty-five to 100 per day, are seeking homes in Eastern Oregon and Washington. During this month the Big Bend country has received the largest share, the Palouse country next, and the remaining scattering. The steamer State of California, which arrived Tuesday evening, brought 208 passengers, of whom 136 were intending settlers. Three were destined for Malheur county, seven for Baker city, four for Asotin, thirteen for the Palouse country, [illegible] for the Big Bend country, twenty for points on the Northern Pacific between Ritzville and Spokane Falls. A few went up to Willamette valley, and the remainder are still undecided as to future location. [illegible] of those who arrived by the last steamer are from Colusa county, California.

ASSAULT ON A CHINAMAN.—About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon an Italian, who gave the name of Joseph Mendall, while passing the corner of Second and Washington streets, began kicking and [illegible] a Chinaman for no reason whatever. Two citizens who were witnesses to the outrage, took Mendall to the police station and had him locked up on a charge of assault and battery. The Italian seemed surprised that he should be run in just because he felt like thumping a Chinaman, and was further taken down when he found that he was [illegible] before he could be released from custody.

LAND SALE.—The sale of [illegible] acres of land [illegible] spoken of some days since was completed and the deed filed yesterday. The purchaser is A. L. [illegible], vice-president of the [illegible] Manufacturing company of Minneapolis, one of the most extensive manufacturers of [illegible] and sawmill machinery in the Union. The price paid was $100 per acre, $10,000. It is probable that some time in the future, when the needs of this section shall demand, Mr. [illegible] will erect works on this ground for the manufacture of mill machinery.

SOCIAL AT Y. M. C. A.—Last evening about fifty members of the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium met in the parlors at the close of class exercise. The newly elected president, Mr. Wm. Wadhams, made a few brief appropriate remarks, after which Mr. C. J. Day gave a humorous recitation. Cake and doughnuts, which were kindly furnished by a member of the association, were then enjoyed. The general secretary and Mr. [illegible] A. Kenney made remarks on the work of the association classes, thus closing a very pleasant evening.

ST. PATRICK'S BALL.—The ball given by the Hibernian Benevolent society, at Turner hall last night, in honor of Ireland's patron saint, proved a great success. The large hall was appropriately draped with the Stars and Stripes and with the shamrock on the green field. And to the inspiring strains of a good orchestra about four hundred of Erin's brave sons and fair daughters danced until the hours began to grow long again.

SOCIALISTIC FREE LECTURE.—The lecture of Prof. Grossmann, on "The Spiritual Forces of Christ" was listened to by a full and appreciative audience, and heartily applauded at its close. It will be published in full in [illegible]. It was preceded by a song by Miss Lena Morgan, accompanied by Miss [illegible]. The next lecture will be by [illegible].

SHUBRICK AT AUCTION.—E. C. Holden, auctioneer at Astoria, will sell on Saturday, at 1 p. m., the steamer Shubrick, by order of Capt. Sebree. At the close of the sale a fine sloop, fit for deep sea fishing or the Sound trade, will be offered to the highest bidder. The sales will occur at Astoria.

W. M. Wisnost has reduced Lubin's Perfume to 75 cents per bottle; also Atkinson's. First and Stark streets.

Everybody goes to Freiman's on Oak street.

ASTORIA NOTES.

Getting Ready for the Fishing Season—Good Evidences of Prosperity.

ASTORIA, March 1[illegible].

Equinoctial squalls have prevailed here for a week or more. Last night, about midnight, we were favored with vivid flashes of lightning, reverberating peals of thunder, followed by the heaviest rattling hail storm of the season. To-day snow and slush, slush and snow from morn till night.

Our population increases day by day owing to the influx of fishermen and others who hope to get work in the canneries during the fishing season. Increased activity around the canneries is manifest. Steady knitting, the making of caps and the launching of fishing boats, which have been housed since last fall, betokens the speedy advent of the salmon fishing season.

The village of Alderbrook, adjoining upper Astoria, is rapidly assuming the appearance of a flourishing town. A large proportion of its inhabitants are well-to-do, industrious Scandinavians who, by patient labor and provident care, have secured comfortable homes and own the land on which they have built. Three new residences are in course of erection there now, two of which will cost not less than $2500 each. The Scandinavian cannery fronting the river here is owned exclusively by a joint stock company composed of the inhabitants of Alderbrook.

Mr. Smith of Troutdale and Mr. Allen, mine host of the Parker house, this city, have purchased 200 feet river frontage at this place, and intend to erect a sawmill this spring. Mr. Smith will bring the machinery from Troutdale.

The Clatsop Mill company, when they built their sawmill, deemed its original power and capacity would be sufficient for all demands for a long time. Increasing business has compelled them to shut down for a week, to put in position a new boiler and additional engine of high power, increasing its capacity to 65,000 feet a day. They have also added a box factory, which next week will be turning out 2000 boxes a day. The company is also under contract to saw a large lead of railroad ties for the Union Pacific railroad company, to be shipped via the Oregon Short Line.

Mr. J. O. Hanthorn is grading half a block which commands a magnificent view of the Columbia river, and intends to erect on it a fine family residence shortly. As a natural consequence Alderbrook is looking up.

The friends of temperance have gained a victory in Upper Astoria. Two would-be saloon keepers had secured, as they thought, a sufficient number of voters' names to secure a license. As the law requires, the petition for license with names of recommenders was published. The opponents of liquor saloons succeeded in persuading twelve of the recommenders to withdraw their names and transfer them to the petition of the remonstrants, by which means the petitioners for license failed to produce the names of a majority of voters at the last general election, as the law requires, and so failed to secure a license. The case excited general interest, and eminent counsel were employed on both sides. Hon. C. W. Fulton contended that the law meant the number of voters at a presidential election, in which case the applicants for license had a majority. Judge Bowlby contended that it meant a general election, and notwithstanding the ingenious and able argument of Mr. Fulton, the judge gained his point.

BRIEF MENTION

Councilman Hacheney's youngest child is very sick with pneumonia.

Miss Gertie Briggs, of Harrisburg, is visiting relatives in this city at No. 2[illegible] Main street.

The Indian war veterans meet at the court house at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon, the [illegible]th inst.

Minstrel entertainment at Masonic hall to-night, for the benefit of the Hebrew Ladies' Relief society.

A "Fan exhibition" will be given by the ladies of the Unitarian church on Friday evening, the [illegible]th inst.

In the Martin assignment case Judge Stearns yesterday made an order that the property in the hands of the receiver be turned over to D. V. B. Henarie.

The backwardness of the season, as compared with last spring, was shown yesterday by the absence of bouquets of lilies (wake robin) and wild currant blossoms, which were plentiful last St. Patrick's.

The electric lights all over town went out last night at 8 o'clock, but were started up about an hour later. The trouble was caused by an accident to the engine and the burning of an armature or electric magnet.

Deputy Sheriff T. F. Bell yesterday went to Salem, having in charge C. W. Rychard, of Heppner, Morrow county, sentenced to the penitentiary for three years for shooting a man who whipped him in a fight.

Mrs. Mary Clarke, an old lady of 7[illegible] years, who for about half a century has resided in the family of the Rev. J. A. Daly, died yesterday morning of old age. Mrs. Clarke had many friends. She had been ailing some of late, and her death was not unexpected.

A man named Daniel Bruse was drowned Tuesday morning near the Columbia Canning company's property. He was intoxicated and had been quarreling on a scow with his companions. He started to go ashore but stumbled into the water. He was speedily taken out and medical aid summoned, but resuscitation was impossible.—*Astorian.*

The McMinnville express, leaving here at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, had to back down to the yard after the bridge over Marquam's gulch was reached. The engine had been in the shop for repairs, and some one carelessly left oil in the boiler and the engine "foamed." Another engine was put on and the train got out two hours behind time.

The all too unusual sound of Mayor Gates's gavel was heard in the council last evening as a member from the First and one from the Third ward were making some explanations to each other across the semi-circular table while a member from the Second ward had the floor. The suddenness with which the pair dropped into their seats was amusing, and showed their appreciation of the call.

The sunset last evening was a magnificent spectacle. The late storm fell in the shape of snow along the Cascades which are completely covered with white, and now look more like a snowy range than at any time during the past winter. The whole range as far as could be seen from this city, glowed rosy in the rays of the setting sun. Mount Hood had swathed his peak in mists, but St. Helens was resplendent in beauty, and the whole formed a scene which is hardly to be surpassed.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION

At a meeting held last evening of Pennsylvanians now residents of the Northwest the following officers were elected to serve one year: J. M. [illegible], governor; L. G. Eastwick and [illegible] H. Hines, lieutenant governors; Edward Evans, [illegible], attorney-general; G. W. [illegible], secretary of state; D. Solis Cohen, [illegible] treasurer; Joseph [illegible], sergeant at arms; [illegible] Brown, doorkeeper.

The officers will comprise the executive council. The following additional members were enrolled: Henry Deilinger, Cambria county; [illegible]; Jacob Holland, Lesser Cohen and J. Daly, Philadelphia; Joseph Sloan, Chester; [illegible] Rounds, Lackawanna; J. M. Breckbooks, James N. Ferguson, Wm. McFall and [illegible] P. McFall, Allegheny.

The list will increase no doubt to over 100, as the fact becomes known that the membership includes all former residents of the Keystone state who now reside in the northwest. As an auxiliary to the state board of immigration the association will be a valuable accession. It extends to visiting Pennsylvanians a cordial welcome. A register of members will be kept, giving time of leaving Pennsylvania and arrival in the Northwest, and other data; also a register for visitors. It is hoped former residents of other states will form like associations and co-operate in establishing a "States' Hall," where visitors will be admitted free to read the Eastern newspapers and other mediums that may be thought best for their information and amusement. An entertainment at an early day, to include an address relating to the objects of the association, will be given. The next meeting will be held in this city on April 7.

LIES TELEGRAPHED ABROAD

This is what the bogus paper telegraphed to the [illegible], and may be taken as a sample of the lies it telegraphed abroad:

PORTLAND, March 1[illegible].—The public meeting called by Mayor Gates was held in the court house this [illegible]. An immense throng filled the building, the hallways and the yard. The working men were present in such force that they captured the meeting and elected Sylvester Pennoyer chairman. [illegible] to pass strong resolutions [illegible] the board of trade a resolution [illegible] and called on the authorities to [illegible] down and punish all offenders. [illegible] the action of the recent [illegible] THE OREGONIAN [illegible] the state and [illegible] and promised to use all lawful means in their power to elevate white labor above heathen [illegible].

At this juncture a portion of the convention, not liking the complexion of affairs, withdrew to the judge's office to the number of forty and held another meeting in which none of the major meeting participated. There were nearly 2000 people in the main building.

YOUNG HIGHWAYMEN.

Arrest of Martin Smallden, Willie Daly and Luke Evans for Committing Several Recent Robberies in this Neighborhood.

Three Portland boys—Martin Smallden, Willie Daly and Luke Evans, all under 18 years of age—are in the city jail, self-confessed burglars, robbers and highwaymen. They broke into two dwelling houses on the old cricket grounds last Saturday; a few hours later stopped a Chinaman near the new water works, robbed him and then frightened him away with pistol shots. Tuesday afternoon they broke into the residence of D. C. Bogart in East Portland, stealing valuables; and later the same day entered the cabin of an old man named Allard, living in the outskirts of Albina, and while one of the boys held a revolver to his head, the two others ransacked the house and secured $80. From the description of the three hoodlums furnished by Mr. Allard the police were pretty certain who they were, and a man was detailed to watch each ferry. About 8 o'clock Tuesday night Smallden and Evans crossed by the Stark street ferry and Smallden was arrested. Evans seeing the officer took to his heels. Smallden stated to the police that he and Evans intended to leave for Idaho, so policeman Griffin was detailed to watch the O. R. & N. freight train which left East Portland at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. Evans was found waiting at the station and arrested. About the same time, officers went to old mother Daly's residence on C between Eleventh and Twelfth and found Willie in bed.

Yesterday afternoon an OREGONIAN reporter called at the city jail and asked to see Evans, who is the least vicious and criminal of the trio. He had acknowledged that he and the two others committed the crimes above enumerated, and upon close questioning gave all the details. Smallden was the leader of the gang, though between him and Daly, so far as morality is concerned, there seems to be little difference. Smallden knew that old man Allard had money in the house, for he worked in the neighborhood some time since. He kept all the stolen plunder except $20 and two rings stolen from Bogart's, which he gave to Evans. The officers found $57 in his possession when they arrested him. One pistol stolen from the house of Mr. McLaren on the cricket grounds, and a watch stolen from Green's [illegible] one day last week, were found in the possession of Dave [illegible], keeper of an awful low dive at the corner of Thirteenth and Q streets, having been taken by him in payment of a bill at the bar amounting to $[illegible] 80.

Evans, though not claiming that he was blameless, or any better at heart than his companions, stated that he was led into the last series of crimes by the other two. He has often been before the police judge for misdemeanors, but made strong resolutions to do better, and adopted the best plan possible to keep them. He left his evil associates, went into the country and worked for a living. About three months ago he went to work for Frank Tompkins, a farmer living on the Scappoose, about ten miles from St. Helens. Smallden came down to see him and coax him away, but he drove his tempter away. On Monday of last week he received a letter written by Ellen Daly, a sister of Willie Daly, at the request of the two hoodlums, urging him to come to Portland and make a stake by robbery. He was reading the letter in the woodshed when the dinner bell rang, and he let one sheet drop. Mr. Tompkins coming across it later in the day, read it, and immediately discharged Evans. This is his story and is in all probability true. He is a son of George Evans, a truckman in the employ of the [illegible], living at East Park and I. His parents are people of upright character, and his mother, according to the statements of neighbors, is a very excellent woman. The case of young Evans seems to be one of evil associations.

Smallden and Daly are incorrigible, but their bad natures are an inheritance. Their mothers have been arrested and imprisoned almost numberless times for drunkenness and kindred misdemeanors, and the families have been dependent upon the Ladies' Relief society and other charities for years and years.

The question which will come before the authorities to-day is: "What shall we do with these boys?" Time and time again they have come up for punishment, and in each case the penalty fixed was the minimum allowed by law. This was in the vain hope that leniency might work a reform in their character. In the light of the crimes for which they are now under arrest, it would be unjust to society to allow them to be set at large.

HOW ABOUT THIS PROHIBITION PARTY?

To the Editor of The Oregonian:

It's a conundrum—a "fifteen puzzle." Last week, in a democratic county, a public man confidentially told me that the impression generally was that it was just a dodge of the disgruntled republicans to beat the democrats, and that the democrats were afraid of it, and they were not to be caught by chaff—they would not vote the state ticket and injure their party.

I read THE OREGONIAN to-day, and lo! I find a correspondent enthusiastic about the probability of the prohibitionists nominating Prof. T. F. Campbell, formerly president of the Christian college, Monmouth, for governor, because this correspondent is sanguine that the democrats would endorse him. Now, unless the prohibitionists are going in good faith, simply for their principles and without caring which of the other parties it will help or hurt,—in some counties one way and in other counties just the opposite,—I don't understand the movement.

INQUIRER.

NOT A PROPER RECORD

PORTLAND, March 17, 1886.

To the Editor of The Oregonian:

"J. C. W.," of Albany, in your Tuesday issue, has a most peculiar idea of the democrats, if he thinks they would endorse Prof. T. F. Campbell, if nominated by the prohibitionists. When the democrats endorse a candidate of the opposition, they choose a man like Mitchell. Oh, no! Mr. Campbell has not a proper record to secure the endorsement of the unterrified, when they have the "Hon." John Myers.

SUPREME COURT

SALEM, March 1[illegible].

The [illegible] Lumbering and Manufacturing company, appellant, vs. School district No. [illegible], Multnomah county, respondent; argued and submitted.

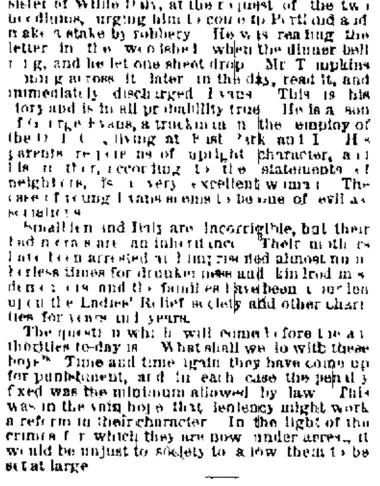
If you would have a winning smile,
[illegible] the most bewitching [illegible],
Unless the teeth are pure and bright,
A [illegible]
If you would save your teeth from harm,
[illegible] SOZODONT [illegible]

A Case Not Beyond Help.

[illegible] WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS [illegible] astonishment [illegible] by the time she had used one half dozen bottles [illegible] was [illegible] doing her own work. I saw her at her worst, and had no idea she could [illegible]

L. C. HENRICHSEN,
SUCCESSOR TO
HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,
149 First St., Portland, Or.

Jeweler, Manufacturer, Wholesale and retail dealer in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Spectacles, etc. Watch repairing and Jewelry of all kinds manufactured to order. Country orders promptly attended to. Goods expressed on application. Sole agency for Rockford Watches.



UNCLE MYERS, 189 First St.,

Will lend out and save money on Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry and other valuables. Goods sold at Great Bargains. Mail orders solicited.

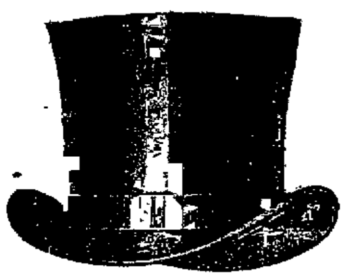
[illegible] Lower than the Lowest, at J. H. Birmingham's, 2[illegible] and 2[illegible] First st.

Wall Paper at Cost. Come and see for yourself.

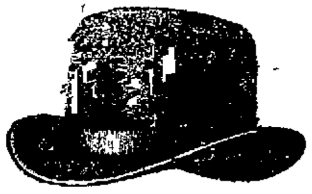
NO PAIN. BREATHE VITALIZED AIR. PRE[illegible] BROS. DENTISTS. EASTERN PRICES. SETS OF TEETH $10 TO $15. STARK STREET. ROOM 54 UNION BLOCK

EVERDING & FARRELL,
DEALERS IN
Feed, Groceries, Provisions.
FRONT AND ALDER STS.

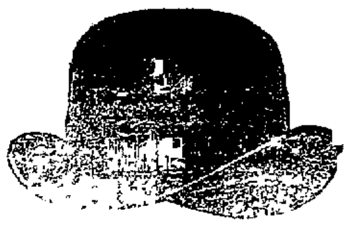
KOEN
THE CLOTHIER
Cor. Second and Morrison Streets.



SPRING BLOCK, 1886
Silk Hats $[illegible] by express to any address 25 cents extra.

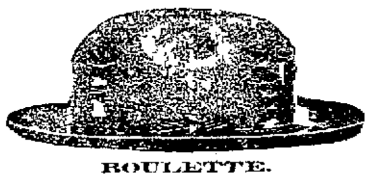


HERNANI.
Black, Brown or Nutria colors, two grades, $3 50 and $5, by express to any address 25 cents extra.



NANON.
Black, Brown or Nutria colors, two grades, $[illegible] 50 and $4 [illegible] by express to any address 25 cents extra.

DASHER.
Black, Brown and Nutria colors, very nobby, $2 50 each, by express to any address 25 cents extra.



ROULETTE.
Black, Brown and Nutria, the Latest Novelty, $4 50 each, by express to any address 25 cents extra.

CHILDREN'S CAPS AND HATS.
Fine [illegible] and Worsted Cloth Caps at 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 [illegible] by mail 10c extra.

Illustrated Catalogue Showing Late Styles of Hats, Suits [illegible] mailed free to any address.

KOEN THE CLOTHIER AND HATTER
COR. 2d & MORRISON STS

They Have Come.

THE NEW AND NOBBY STYLES
Have Arrived from the East and are to be seen at
A. B. STEINBACH & CO.'S
(The Clothiers and Hatters)
Cor. First and Morrison Streets.

We do not doubt that our Magnificent Stock will have its legitimate effect. The encouragement we have received in the past for the Superior Quality, Style and Make of our goods convinces us that there is a demand for a Better Class of Goods than formerly. Having that aim in mind, we have for the Spring Trade, even improved on our Styles, Make and Trimmings, besides introducing Such Novelties as no house can equal. While it is our aim to introduce a Superior Class of Goods, we also keep in mind that our prices must be such as to meet the times.

We are now prepared to show a New and Varied Assortment [illegible] have made arrangements [illegible] Elegant Goods [illegible] All [illegible] Manufacturers [illegible] for

SPRING TRADE

Are on a scale far exceeding all previous, and we cordially invite buyers to inspect our lines before deciding on purchases. OUR STYLES and COLORS have created a genuine sensation.

OUR HAT DEPARTMENT

Is replete with all the Most Acceptable Shapes, [illegible] original and exclusive ones. We have very handsome lines of [illegible]

Stiff, Flexible, Pocket and Soft Felt Hats.

The recent addition to our

BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

Affords better facilities for [illegible] our Large [illegible]

Norfolk, Kilt and [illegible] Suits

Are in demand for Boys and Children, whose fastidious parents desire their offspring dressed finely at a moderate outlay of money.

We have taken special pains to perfect our COUNTRY ORDER DEPARTMENT, and we solicit correspondence. We mail samples with rules for self-measurement to any address.

A. B. STEINBACH & CO.
CLOTHIERS & HATTERS
COR. FIRST & MORRISON STS.

[illegible]
STOCK OF
[illegible]
SHOULD BE INSPECTED

Before purchases are made elsewhere. It is complete in every particular, and embraces not only brands of the Choicest Staples, but also Elegant Novelties that must be seen to be appreciated. What gives an added charm to his display is the VERY LOW PRICES at which he is disposing of his entire assortment, his determination being to thoroughly establish a reputation for selling the BEST GOODS at LOWER RATES than can be offered by any other house in Portland.

As examples of what he is doing, he refers to the following list of articles, which speak for themselves and require no comment:

500 pieces of best brands Prints, all warranted fast color and far superior to that offered elsewhere at advanced prices	[illegible]0 yards for $1 00
300 pieces of Lotus Lawns, fast colors, and all bargains, per yard	[illegible]
500 pieces Cheviot, 27 inches wide, sells for 15 cents everywhere, per yard	1[illegible]
80 pieces Pacific Cashmere, double width and all shades, per yard	[illegible]
20 pieces Buntings, all wool and all shades, cost elsewhere 18 cents, per yard	[illegible]c
50 pieces Canton Flannel, brown and bleached, bargains all	13 yards for $1 00
5 bales extra heavy Sheeting 4-4 brown, 15 yards for	1 00
100 pairs Lace Curtains, per pair	[illegible]
[illegible] pairs Lace Curtains, per pair	[illegible]
70 pairs Lace Curtains, per pair	[illegible]

The Latest and Handsomest Patterns.

Elegant quality Crash	[illegible]0 yards for 1 00
German Honeycomb Towels, something new and our own importation, 9[illegible] inches long, per dozen	1 50
Children's and Misses' Scotch Mixed Hose, all sizes, per pair	[illegible]
Infants' Fine Balbriggan Hose, solid colors, best quality, per pair	[illegible]
Children's Hose, all sizes, solid colors, 3 pairs for	2[illegible]
Children's Hose, solid and striped colors, fine variety, per pair	[illegible]
Children's Ingrain Jersey Hose, maco feet, full finished	[illegible]
Misses' Ingrain Jersey Hose, maco feet, all sizes, full finished, per pair	[illegible]
Ladies' Hose, solid colors, all sizes, per pair	[illegible]
Ladies' Striped Hose, solid colors, all sizes, per pair	[illegible]
Ladies' Hose, extra heavy, solid colors, per pair	[illegible]
Ladies' Fine Balbriggan Hose, silk clock, solid colors, per pair	[illegible]
Children's Fine Jerseys, all colors, each	[illegible]
Children's All-Wool Jerseys, all sizes and colors, each	[illegible]
Ladies' Jerseys, very fine quality, all colors, each	from 50c to [illegible]
Ladies' Vest Front Jerseys, finely braided, all colors, each	1 50
A fine assortment of Ruchings, per yard, from	5c to [illegible]
Laces, all linen, Torchon, 12 yards for	[illegible]
Laces, all linen, Torchon, 12 yards for	[illegible]
Laces, all linen, Torchon, 12 yards for	[illegible]
Laces, Oriental, black and white, [illegible] yards for	[illegible]
Ladies' Chemises	[illegible]
Ladies' Drawers	[illegible]
Ladies' Night Gowns	[illegible]
Ladies' Skirts	[illegible]

Extra Fine White Muslin, Embroidered.

A Splendid Line of
EMBROIDERIES
From 5c to 75c per yard
In White and Colors.

Gents' Goods.

Moleskin Shirts, colored, each	[illegible]
Oxford Shirts, colored	[illegible]
Madras Overshirts, indigo blue, each	50
Cotton Flannel Shirts, each	[illegible]
Cotton Flannel Drawers	[illegible]
Men's Undershirts, colored, per each	[illegible]
Balbriggan Undershirts, each	[illegible]
Cotton Seamless Socks, per pair, 10, 12 and [illegible]	[illegible]
Boys' Brown Cotton Socks, per pair	[illegible]
Stylish Silk and Satin Scarfs, each	[illegible]
Stylish Black and Colored Felt Hats, each	[illegible]
Stylish Black and Brown Felt Hats, each	[illegible]
Stylish Black and Brown Stiff Hats, each, from	$1 [illegible]

Our $2 50 Hat sells elsewhere for $5 00
It is the Latest Style and Very Fine

—ALSO—
THE COMPLETEST STOCK
—OF—
CROCKERY
—AND—
GLASSWARE
To be found in the city.

[illegible]
87 and 89 FIRST St.
82 to 88 SECOND St.

Late Arrivals for The Season
—AT—
MEIER & FRANK'S.

Our Arrivals of This Season's Novelties For Each Department are Very Large In Our Dress Goods and Silk Depts.

We are Showing Many Exclusive Lines Imported by Us Direct.

Newest Shades and Black, All Wool,
TERRY CLOTHS,
FOULES, with Boucle Effects,
BIARITZ CASHMERES,
PANAMA MOHAIRS,
DAMASSE ETAMIE, with Boucle Effects,
BOURETTES—Solid Colors, Striped and Plain Effects,
WORSTED LACE SANGLIER, in Cream, Black, Etc.,
CAMELS HAIR, Boucle, Cream, Black, Etc., Etc.

Exclusive Lines Pattern Suits.
No Desirable Novelty but We Show It.
Our Prices Decidedly the Lowest.

SPECIAL.

50 PCS. 38 IN. EXTRA ALL-WOOL FOULES at 60c [illegible] New Shades and Black.
50 PCS. 40 IN. ALL WOOL FINE DAN[illegible] [illegible] New Shades and Black.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

New Direct Brocatelles and Velvets for Wraps; New Velvets, Two-toned; Striped Velvets and Gros Grain, Two-toned; New Shades Cold Silks, Surahs, Rhadames—all silk; Black and Colored Duchess Pekins—all Silk; Satin Merveilleux, latest tints for evening wear; Summer Silks, Fancies, etc., etc.

OUR BLACK GOODS DEPARTMENT is complete. Every Desirable Line in the Market of Foreign Goods is shown.

Our Assortment in Each Department the Largest to Select from.

Our Prices Decidedly the Lowest. This important fact is attested by our Immense and Growing Trade.

MEIER & FRANK,
185-187 FIRST, THROUGH TO
184-186 SECOND STREET.

Samples on application. Country orders, large or small, receive prompt and careful attention.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

Cutting Rates All Along the Line in Every Department!

Fine Boots and Shoes at Prices that will Make You Smile!

AT CUT RATE PRICES AT TANTALIZING PRICES

We Did Not Steal This Stock, but we got it [illegible] as We Did and They Must be Sold at Cut Rate Prices!

[illegible]

[illegible] Opera [illegible]	$4 50
[illegible] Opera [illegible]	2 00
Ladies' [illegible] Kid, the best grade	2 50
[illegible] reduced from $5 to	3 75
[illegible] worked button holes [illegible] former price $3	1 40
Ladies' [illegible] Kid Slippers [illegible] former price $2 25, now	1 15
[illegible] Kid Slippers, all sizes [illegible] former price $2, now	95
[illegible] Button [illegible] half price	95
[illegible] Button [illegible]	1 00
[illegible]	15
[illegible] French Polish [illegible] price 75c, now	45
[illegible] the Best French [illegible]	5 00
[illegible] Congress [illegible] former price $7 50	5 00
[illegible] Congress and Bals [illegible]	2 50
[illegible]	2 75
[illegible] Calf boots [illegible] former price $7 50	4 50
[illegible] Congress [illegible]	1 75
[illegible]	2 50
[illegible] Fancy Ba[illegible]	2 15
[illegible] Rubbers, all sizes	25
Misses' [illegible] Rubbers, all sizes	60
[illegible] Kip riveted	90
[illegible] Kip riveted	1 25

The above prices on single pairs are cheaper than other shoe dealers buy them at Wholesale.

See Name and Number on the Boot.

LEWIS BROS.,
249 First st., between Main and Madison.

THE
[illegible] Stables.

SCHEDULE OF RATES

Hacks for [illegible]	1 50
[illegible]	1 50
[illegible]	50
[illegible]	1 00
[illegible]	3 00
[illegible] and steamers	1 00
[illegible]	1 50
[illegible]	5 00
[illegible]	6 00

TWO HORSE COUPES.

[illegible]

[illegible] person	25
[illegible]	1 50
[illegible]	1 30
To and from theaters and parties, per couple	1 50

MAGOON BROS., Props.
Telephone 331. Cor. Third and Madison.

AN OLD KEY

Last night I found an old forgotten key
Deep in an old desk drawer and quick tears fell
As in my hand I took it tenderly—
For ah I knew the story it would tell

Of a familiar door a vanished hand
A cheery "click" my eager children heard—
Papa is home! Ah little loyal band!
How oft your hearts grew sick with hope deferred

In the time after! for Papa went forth
And came not back Then dawned some dark some days
The cottage home was sold and we came north
To a gray city street, to flowerless ways

On the bright steel great spots of rust had grown—
It would not turn so easily as then
"I thought" and "Rosebank" is no more my own—
I have no claim to enter it again

Maybe its door has now a different lock—
And oh if even I could venture there
What should I find my misery to mock—
Ghosts of the dead—strangers careless stare

I took the key and laid it out of sight
Since thou canst no more ope the door for me
Of that dear home thou needst not see the light
For only doors of tears are oped by thee.
—*Chambers's Journal*

THE PETROLEUM PET.

A STORY OF A DUSTER BY [illegible]

[Written for The Oregonian

Said he "I have witnessed the rise and fall of Pithole, a mere episode in the marvelous history of the Pennsylvania oil regions but far more strange and interesting than anything you could see in the mining country out west Neither California in '50 nor Colorado in '70 could compare with our petroleum districts down to the Cherry Grove disaster of 1880 not only in the wild fever of speculation that raged but also in the curious phases of life that were developed The 'wildcatter' and 'moonshiner' are the most unique features in American society

Perhaps if you know nothing of the process of 'striking oil' you cannot appreciate my story I once rode on horseback along a blazed road and descended a hill on which there was a single derrick Three weeks later I revisited the spot and put up at a capital hotel The hill was planted over with derricks standing like huge dunce caps hundreds of rough weatherboard houses were grouped together regardless of order on either side the creek from pipes of various diameters, sunk everywhere in the earth to tap the natural gas, there poured forth night and day steady streams of flame which swayed with the wind and roared like rushing water and the air was heavy with the odor of rushing petroleum A month or two went by and Pithole was at the high tide of its prosperity There were as many theatres as saloons and plenty of both, churches galore round red tanks dotted the hill and two lofty hotels were reared upon the banks of the creek Jim Fisk honored the town with a prolonged visit and in the bright July mornings would descend from the hotel to the cool brackish stream, with the ladies of his suite and wanton with the waters Then presently came the decline The combined oil yield decreased most of the wells sunk proved dusters day and night the earth trembled with the thunder of nitro glycerine in the vain attempt to start the flow of oil afresh some practical joker burned the finest hotel to the ground, the churches closed then the theaters—at last the saloons—and all was up with Pithole A year after I walked along the creek and came to the site of the settlement It made me shudder to look at the few blackened derricks and tumble down shanties—all that were left I crept where men grown suddenly rich had well nigh died of joy or again where millionaires made paupers in a day had really broken their hearts I sat upon a lonely bullwheel and filled my pipe Now for the story I promised to tell you

Garfield was a 'mushroom' town The famous Mystery well 646 which had opened the Cherry Grove fields and made millions of money for its owners begot it All kinds of people flocked to the town clergymen Chinamen and lawyers one the genial proprietor of the Jamestown House charged ten dollars for the privilege of sleeping over night on an ironing board in his cellar I remember it was the first day in August when standing towards dusk on the hotel porch which was crowded with oil scouts and speculators I was surprised to see a young lady dismount from a carriage and trip lightly up the steps It was a most uncommon spectacle in that place and instantly the discordant din of voices subsided and everybody fell gallantly back to leave a passage for the new arrival A porter followed her with a small leather trunk She flashed her eyes all around in graceful acknowledgement and the glance seemed so comprehensive that I am sure every man felt himself personally thanked You could never forget her face if you saw it The profile resembled Mary Anderson's but there was a sinful look in the brilliant eye and freckles on her healthy skin We all stopped talking oil for a full ten minutes and gossipped as men will about this pretty girl Who was she? Presently the proprietor came out He mounted a chair and addressed us

Gentlemen said he we have a lady among us She desires to stay some time at Garfield but I have no room to give her There are some gentlemen here who are paying handsomely for single rooms all to themselves Will any one of these yield his room to Miss Peach and double up with a friend?

A half dozen spoke up promptly but Sands a handsome young broker from Warren called out louder than the rest

'Let Miss Peach take my room Captain'

'I thank you very much sir' said a sweet voice in the doorway It was Miss Peach Sands felt like a king At dinner he ordered champagne for everybody and gracefully proposed the health of the young lady who has come so mysteriously but like a ray of sunshine into our midst

"I have such a desire to know something of these awfully bold men you call moonshiners' she was saying

'It will be hard to introduce you to one I fear' was the answer [illegible] coming I was surprised to [illegible] that surly man one of [illegible] ters in the district

'Hard? Why so?'

He doesn't live long enough in his profession to make acquaintances The last report we heard last evening was the knell of four men They were taking sixty gallons of glycerine to the iron safe in the middle of the field All that has been discovered of them their horse and wagon are several bits of wood and about a half pound of flesh up a tree The question remains is this flesh horse or human?

Two days passed and I saw little of The Peach' as she was now called Garfield was in a frenzy, and men had not the time to think of such women Once or twice we asked each other curiously who is she? and 'What is she here for?' One thing was noticeable—Sands had contrived to meet The Peach a great deal in the two days before he returned to Warren He took her to a ball given by the oil men and she came back charmingly enthused over the characters she had met there and the 'local color' she had caught

As I said Garfield was wild A thousand conflicting rumors were afloat concerning the discovery of new fields which kept quotations fluctuating in the most perplexing manner Already the report was twice current that the mystery wells which Sands and a man named Culp were sinking had respectively turned out a "gusher" and a "duster" So the market fell and rose again Thus matters stood on the afternoon of the third day after Miss Peach's arrival I had just come from the woods feeling tired from my tramp and was lounging on the porch at the time when I heard voices above at the parlor window. One was "The Peach's"

"How jolly! I wish you would tell me more I want to know all about wild catting' Mr Sands explained a great deal and he is going to take me to his mystery to-morrow Won't you take me to yours?

'I have no mystery at present But I would give $10 000 to be in your place to-morrow'

In mine? You mean Mr Sands' place?'

Not at all It is cupidity not compliment With the information I could get I might make fifty or a hundred thousand

Can't I bring you back the information?' She asked this laughingly but his reply which I could not hear was uttered after an interval in such a low earnest tone that I thought to myself there is trouble brewing for Sands

He came the following afternoon sure enough and took the Pet as the scouts called her, away in a falling top I watched them depart and kept my eye along on Gallop but he was as hard visaged and inscrutable as ever I shall always remember the next day It was Friday and I was at Warren of course in the exchange The brokers were frantic screaming throwing their arms about and leaping into the air like madmen for the scouts were sending in bushels of telegrams from Garfield and the region round about all relating to the two mysteries

The only calm man in town was Sands He was smiling [illegible] that meant only one of two things absolute [illegible] or the knowledge on his part that his well was a gusher The counteracting influence was Culp who bought as the [illegible] were assured that his own and Sands' well were both dusters and consequently this new field they were working in was not productive Between those two the market danced wildly Sands sold with an imperturbable air of confidence Culp bought at first with a manner no less sure But toward the close of the afternoon session he weakened Sands' cool appearance troubled him [illegible] worry tried to hedge his followers deserted him the startling news came that Culp's well was indeed a duster and the market dropped with a crash Then it was that Sands accomplished his end In no time [illegible] He turned quickly around and in five minutes had bought at the bottom prices to more than the full amount of the enormous sales The exchange fairly gasped eyed him with distrust for a quarter of an hour all was uncertainty and pandemonium Then came the first dispatch from Garfield and following it dozens of others all to the same effect Sands' mystery was indeed flowing —gushing at the rate of 2,500 barrels When the session closed he was worth several hundred thousand dollars more than he had been in the morning and Culp with many others was a ruined man

I was present at the impromptu dinner given that night by Sands He was never so clever before We baptized him with a bottle of Clicquot and he insisted that each guest should have a half dozen widows placed before him Then he dumbfounded us

Drink bumpers!' he cried to the Petroleum Pet' Miss Peach for I do not believe gentlemen you will long have the opportunity of drinking her health as a single lady

The catastrophe occurred after midnight Culp striving manfully to forget his losses was upon his feet dolefully singing Tom Bowling, when the door opened and admitted Gallop

Just from Garfield Sands he said Heard of your luck and came down to congratulate you

He was made one of us in a trice and the dinner went on It was about 3 in the morning when most of the fellows were gone that I first observed Sands and Gallop sitting together at a side table Sands was talking at a rapid rate Gallop merely listened and smoked Presently Sands cried out in a loud drunken voice, smiting the table with his fist

I tell you I believe it It's too close to the old field It's only a spurt

Don't be too confident Sands' remonstrated Gallop Culp's may start going you know

Take me up then if you think so I'll buy all you want to sell

Gallop jotted some figures on a slip of paper

Will you take that much at twenty five and a half?' he asked with a grin Sands glanced at the slip and [illegible] all excitement

[illegible] I shouted [illegible] four [illegible]

Don't [illegible] said Gallop coolly You [illegible] the transaction Good night!

I took Sands to his room He had [illegible] wonderfully in a few minutes and [illegible] sat up on his bed trembling like a leaf

Sands said I suddenly 'where is the Peach?'

He looked at me angrily

What's that to you?'

Nothing at all but it occurs to me that it may be considerable to you' and I told him briefly the conversation I had overheard between her and Gallop I pitied him very much as I told it for his eyes were fixed in a glassy stare upon the floor

I left her at the well' I said huskily She insisted upon staying all night to watch the flow

Very well then I urged you must stay awake and sleep it off if possible It is my opinion your mystery has stopped flowing the Pet has taken the news to Gallop and he has loaded you up on the strength of it But you can take advantage of the exchange rule and declare the transaction off as having happened outside of sessions

He laughed nervously You know I would never do that said he but I think you are mistaken The market can't change for my well is a gusher I know it As for Miss Peach she is as true as steel Don't worry my dear fellow we are going to be married in a month And now I am going to bed And he did

When he awoke he found himself worse than beggared All the wealth he had won the day before was gone and he owed Gallop $80 000 for his mystery had indeed become a "duster" He hastened to Garfield The Petroleum Pet had fled She had returned to the Jamestown house in company with Sands' trusted scout and together they had then left for Clarendon There was a note for Sands but when he read it he [illegible] upon the wind

[illegible]

Next I drift [illegible] the Cherry Grove [illegible] as death in the throat of our president [illegible] the town [illegible] had slowly but steadily perished [illegible] had done and when I reached Garfield that summer afternoon the hotel was closed three of its former prominent citizens were playing on the floor of an abandoned derrick one or two wells were slowly pumping but the grass and weeds were a foot high in the main street Its population numbered eight

I saw a well dressed figure approaching me along the corduroy road It was Sands, and he greeted me cordially

I am delighted to hear said I that you are securely on your feet again But what brings you here? He colored and [illegible] for an instant then drew a letter from his inner pocket

That said he Read it

SCHLOSS HOTEL, HEIDELBERG Germany

Ah, Mr Sands! Mr Sands why did I ever desert you Why, especially, did I listen to the words of a rogue and not only abandon but, as I learn, nigh ruin you! If you care for me longer I will write again and tell you all I am very poor and miserable he has deserted me and I remain here because I can live so cheaply It is my daily habit to walk along the Philosophenweg and think of you and the 'mystery' away over there in the pine woods with the odor of oil in the air Ah! I know you would pity me if you knew all. Come and let me tell you
SUSAN PEACH

Well," said I quizzically "what are you going to do Sands?

Business will take me abroad in a week —[Copyrighted All rights reserved

This hair may be thickened weak hair strengthened and the color restored to faded or gray hair, by using Ayer's Hair Vigor.

A MORTGAGE CASE.

U S Circuit Court District of Oregon.

Friday March 1[illegible] 1886

The Dundee Mortgage & Trust Investment Company Limited vs D M Cooper et al
No 1198—Suit to Enforce the Lien of a Mortgage

(1) PROOF OF FOREIGN STATUTE—The testimony of a credible witness whether a lawyer or a layman with reasonable means of information to the effect that a volume containing what purports to be a statute of a foreign country is commonly received in the business and courts of such country, as such is competent and sufficient proof of the existence of such statute

(2) CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION—A certificate of incorporation under § 18 of The Companies Act of Great Britain may be issued in duplicate and at any length of time after the memorandum of association is registered in the office of the registrar

(3) SAME—PROOF OF—Such certificate when delivered to the corporation is a private writing in private custody and cannot be proved by a copy [illegible] the original must be produced in existence

DEADY, J

This suit is brought to enforce the lien of a mortgage given to secure the payment of a note for $10 000 with interest

It was commenced on October 28, 1884, in the state circuit court for the county of Linn On March 11th the defendants, D M Cooper and Rebecca, his wife, J H Wilson and Mary, his wife J M Wilson and Matilda his wife answered the complaint, denying the corporate existence of the plaintiff, whereupon the latter on April 11 removed the cause into this court where the same was heard on February 3, 1886 on the complaint, answer, evidence and exhibits

On the hearing the point was made that the answer should have been replied to, and the court, without passing on the question, allowed the plaintiff to file a replication thereto, nunc pro tunc, which was done on February 5th

It is alleged in the complaint that the plaintiff is a corporation duly organized under the laws of Great Britain, with its principal office at Dundee, Scotland that on April 11, 1881 the Oregon and Washington Mortgage Savings bank, a corporation also duly organized under the laws aforesaid, loaned to the defendant, D M Cooper, the sum of $10,000, for which he made and delivered to said corporation his promissory note, payable to its order on December 1, 1885 and also five other notes, payable to its order, on December 1, 1881, 1882 1883 1884 and 1885, respectively, for the several amounts of interest payable on said loan at said dates, at the rate of 10 per centum per annum, amounting in the aggregate to $14,672 90, and at the same time, together with the defendant, Rebecca his wife executed and delivered to said corporation a mortgage of sundry parcels of land in said county of Linn, as a security for the payment of said notes, which was duly recorded on June 4 1881 that on May 15, 1882, the defendants, D M Cooper and Rebecca, his wife, conveyed said land to the defendant, J H Wilson, in part consideration whereof the latter assumed and agreed to pay the notes aforesaid that on February 23, 1883, said Oregon and Washington Mortgage Savings bank, for value received, assigned said notes and mortgage to the plaintiff herein, who is now the owner of the same that said defendants, Cooper and Wilson, have not paid said notes or any one or part thereof, and therefore the plaintiff, pursuant to a provision in said mortgage, now declares the whole of the principal sum of said loan and the interest accrued thereon to be presently due that by the terms of said mortgage it is also provided that in case a suit is required to be brought to enforce the lien of the same, that there shall be taxed in favor of the plaintiff therein an attorney fee of 10 per centum on the amount due on said notes, that the defendants, George E Chamberlain W F Edwards, N Whealdon, J M Wilson and Matilda, his wife, have some interest in or lien on the premises, subsequent to the mortgage aforesaid, the nature or value of which is unknown to the plaintiff

The complaint prays for a decree against D M Cooper and J H Wilson for the sum of $12,682 (0 and $1000 attorney fee, together with costs and disbursements, and in default of payment thereof, for the sale of the premises to satisfy the same

The defendants, D M Cooper and J H Wilson, having contracted with the Oregon and Washington M S bank, as a corporation, concerning the payment of this money, are estopped thereby to deny its corporate existence or power to make such contract. Oregonian Ry Co v The Oregon R & N Co, 10 Saw 1; A A A. on Cor (9th Ed), 640 But as to the assignee of such corporation, the plaintiff the case is otherwise

The plea or answer of the defendant purports to be in abatement. A denial of the corporate existence of a corporation not only controverts its right to sue, but also the cause of action However, it seems that a party may if he will plead such non existence in abatement only The Oregonian Ry Co v The Oregon R & N Co 1 Saw, 7

This plea or answer consists simply of a denial of the allegation in the complaint that the plaintiff is a corporation duly organized under the laws of Great Britain In effect it is the old plea of nul tiel corporation

By the provisions of the code, under which these pleadings were made, this affirmative and negative allegation made an issue Together they constitute a fact, affirmed on the one side and denied on the other There is no new matter in the answer, and therefore there is nothing really to reply to Nevertheless, it seems, that at common law, the analogous plea of nul tiel record requires a replication to put the matter formally in issue 1 Chitty's P, 13. And in equity it seems that the matter in a plea, whether negative or affirmative, is put in issue by a replication thereto Story's E P, § 60 This anomaly could and should be cured by a rule of the supreme court, dispensing with a replication to a plea, unless and only so far as it contains new matter

Upon the evidence taken on the plea two questions arise (1) Is the proof of the law of Great Britain, under which it is claimed the plaintiff was incorporated, sufficient and (2), is the proof of the incorporation thereunder also sufficient?

The only witnesses examined as to the law are William Mackenzie and Hugh Roger The former is a resident of Dundee, Scotland, a stockbroker, and the secretary of the plaintiff from the time of its organization The latter is the resident agent of the plaintiff in Portland for the past three years But he is a native of Scotland, and resided there until he came here, during which time he was engaged as an accountant for six years in Edinburg, in the management of corporations organized under the law of Great Britain and with the winding up of the same, under the supervision of the court of Sessions, the highest court in Scotland

They both testify that exhibit A a bound volume of statutes, purporting to be the acts of the parliament of Great Britain on the subject of the incorporation, regulation and winding up of trading companies and other associations," including the act cited as "The Companies Act, 1862, and sundry amendments thereto, made in the years following and as late as 1883, is published by William Blackwood and Sons, the queen's printer, in Scotland, under license from the government, and is commonly received in Scotland as an authoritative copy thereof, and Mr Rogers says that copies of this publication are universally received by all professional men and all courts in Scotland as official and there are no other official copies of the Companies Act in use there and that the book is generally received in Scotland as published by authority of a license from the government issued by the Lord Advocate for the time being

On the first page of the book there is an imprint of the royal arms and the title—

"Anno Vicesimo quinto & Vicesimo sexto Victoriæ Regiæ
Cap LXXXIX.
An act for the incorporation, regulation, and winding up of trading companies and other associations—(7th August, 1862.) "

Then follows the act—the enacting clause being to the effect, that the same is enacted by the Queen with the advice and consent of the lords and commons in parliament assembled—the first section thereof, providing that it may be cited, as 'The Companies Act 1862 '

In Ennis v Smith, 14 How, 400, the supreme court says that there is no general rule prescribing the mode of authenticating a foreign statute, but that it "may be verified by an oath or by an exemplification of a copy, under the great seal of the state, or by a copy proved to be a true copy by a witness who has examined and compared it with the original, or by a certificate of an officer, properly authorized by law, to give the copy, which certificate must be duly proved But such modes of procedure as have been mentioned, are not to be considered exclusive of others, especially of *codes of laws* and accepted histories of the law of a country "

In that case the court held that a copy of the French civil code was sufficiently proved, when it bore the imprint of the French royal press and was received in exchange between the two countries, with the endorsement, "Les Garde des Sceaux de France a la Cour Supreme des Etats Unis.'

By the code of civil procedure of this state (§ 733, Sub , 4) it is provided that "the proceedings of the legislature of a foreign country" may be proved "by journals, statutes or resolutions published by their authority respectively *or commonly received in that country as such.*" * * *

The argument of counsel for the defendant assumes that a foreign statute, unless shown by a sworn or certified copy of the original, can only be proved by the testimony of an expert, who from personal familiarity with the subject is able to state from memory the exact provisions of the act and the accepted interpretation of it in the place of its enactment.

But this is altogether too narrow and impracticable a view of the subject.

Both the common or customary and the statute law of a foreign country may be shown by books of acknowledged or proven reputation or credit therein In this age of printing and publication the law is no longer locked up in the breast of the human oracle but is deposited in unsealed volumes, where it can be known and read of all men The testimony of a credible witness having ordinary means of information, that a certain publication is commonly received as a true copy of a statute, in the country of its enactment, is better and more satisfactory evidence of the existence of the statute than the testimony of any expert, speaking from memory alone

In the case of The Pawashick, 2 Lowell, 14?, Mr Justice Lowell examines this subject with his usual care and good sense The opinion contains many valuable and timely suggestions on the subject. In the course of it (p 147) he says

"The relations which we hold to England in respect to the common origin of our laws, a similar mode of legal reasoning, the habit of studying and citing the English cases, the common language and frequent intercourse between the two countries render it safe and proper to adopt a similar practice with respect to the laws of that country But the states of this Union have generally found it expedient to carry out in relation to each other It was soon found in trials in the United States that the danger of mistaking the law of the other states was on the whole, less evil than the danger of injustice and delay if the strict proof were required in every case In consequence of this discovery many of the states have passed laws admitting the printed statutes and books of reports of sister states to be read in evidence See Story Confl Laws (Redf ed), § 641 *a*. But before these statutes were passed, or without their aid the courts of some states have taken this step for themselves Thompson v Musser 1 Dallas 458 Raynham v Canton, 3 Pick , 293 Young v Templeton, 4 La Ann , 254 Lord v Staples, 3 Foster, 448 In two of these cases a query was made whether foreign statutes, strictly so called, could be proved by printed copies only, even with evidence tending to show the authenticity of the copies But such statutes have been received in two cases, in which it was merely proved that they were bought of the public printer Jones v Maffet, 5 Serg & Rawle, 523 Certain Casks of Hardware 4 Law Reporter, 36 in another, because the code had been promulgated by the executive department of our government as authentic Talbot v Seaman 1 Cranch 1 in another, because the copy had been sent to the supreme court of the United States by authority of a foreign government Ennis v Smith, 14 How, 400 In that case it was said as the ratio decidendi that a foreign written law may be received when it is found in a statute book, with proof that the book has been officially published by the government that made the law This does not exhaust the list of cases nor the actual or possible modes of authentication The only rule to be made out of the late American cases is, that *the copy of the statute must be shown, to the reasonable satisfaction of the court, to be genuine* Now we all know, and it is virtually admitted in this case, as I understand the argument, that we are fully as well able to verify the printed copies of the Merchant Shipping Act, as any expert could be In the case in 4 Law Reporter 36, Judge Betts said he should have received the statute without the oath, which proved it to have been bought of the Queen's printer The law is a progressive science, and, if printed books have superseded manuscripts, and are cited instead of certified copies, we may as well acknowledge the fact and act accordingly Between the doctrine, which has never obtained in America, if it does anywhere, that there must always be a sworn expert, and one which shall admit printed books of known authority, to prove foreign statutes, I see no safe middle ground "

The proof in this case is altogether satisfactory that the publication in question is commonly received in Scotland as a true copy of the statute of Great Britain, called "The Companies Act, 1862." There is no room for doubt, and no one conversant with the matter has any on the subject The witnesses who state the fact are credible Nothing appears to affect either their veracity or intelligence and their means of knowledge are sufficient to enable them to speak unqualifiedly and entitles them to be heard with confidence. It is not necessary that they should be lawyers. They do not testify as experts, although they might be able to, within the rule laid down in American Life Ins. & Trust Co v Rosenagle, 77 Pa St. 517, but as common witnesses to a fact within their observation namely That the publication in question is commonly received in the business and courts of Scotland as sufficient proof of the existence and terms of the act concerning the incorporation of trading companies of August 7, 1862.

The provisions of The Companies Act relative to the question of the incorporation of the plaintiff are as follows

Section 6 "Any seven or more persons associated for any *lawful purpose* may, by subscribing their names to a memorandum of association and otherwise complying with the requisitions of this act in respect of registration, form an incorporated company, with or without limited liability

Among other things sections 14 and 17 provide that the memorandum of association must in certain cases, and may in any, "be accompanied when registered by articles of association, signed by the subscribers to the memorandum of association, and prescribing such regulations for the company' as said subscribers 'deem expedient '' and that said memorandum and articles, 'if any, shall be delivered to the registrar of joint stock companies * * * who shall retain and register the same

Section 18 provides, among other things, that upon the registration of the memorandum and articles, "the registrar shall certify under his hand that the company is incorporated " and "the subscribers of the memorandum of association, together with such other persons as may from time to time become members of the company shall thereupon be a body corporate by the name contained in the memorandum of association capable forthwith of exercising all the functions of an incorporated company—"

From this it appears that the law of Great Britain authorized the incorporation of the plaintiff and the next question is, was it ever organized thereunder?

Mr Mackenzie testifies that exhibit B is a true copy of the memorandum and articles of association of the plaintiff compared by him with the originals on file in the office of the registrar of joint stock companies for Scotland

The memorandum and articles of association, being deposited and registered in a public office, are public writings, and may be proved by a copy examined and compared with the originals by a witness who swears to its correctness

The evidence is sufficient that the exhibit B is a true copy of the originals and it appears therefrom that the proper number of persons, on April, 21, 1876, duly signed a memorandum of association, for the incorporation of "The Dundee Mortgage and Trust Investment Company, limited," with a registered office in Scotland, for the purpose, among others, of "making advances of money, repayable with interest, on "mortgages and other liens of and over real property in any of the United States, and the purchase of mortgages or liens thereon

Mr Mackenzie also testifies that the certificate printed on page 23 of exhibit B is a true copy of a certificate of incorporation given to the plaintiff by the register, pursuant to § 18 of "The Companies act, " on May 2 1876 and that exhibit D, dated December 19 1879, is an original certificate, so issued to the plaintiff and in the custody of the witness, as its secretary

In the latter one it is certified that the plaintiff "was incorporated under the Companies acts, 1862 and 1867, as a limited company, on the second day of May 1876, while in the copy it is stated that the plaintiff "is this day incorporated under the Companies acts 1862 and 1867 and that it is a company limited by shares '

The certificate of incorporation, when delivered to the plaintiff, became a private writing in private custody, and can not be proved so long as it is in existence, by a copy or otherwise than by the production of the original It is not sufficient that the witness produces a paper and swears that he has compared it with the original, and that it is a true copy thereof The adverse party is entitled to an inspection of the original But as it is a private writing, in private custody he can not have this inspection unless it is produced before the examiner And when produced, the examiner may make a copy of it, and attach the same to the testimony of the witness and return him the original, unless the case is one where the integrity of the latter is questioned and its physical features are material to the enquiry

Counsel for the defendant suggests that exhibit D cannot be received as the certificate authorized by § 18 of the act, because he says it is a duplicate of a later date, so to speak, of the one of May 2, 1876, the original of which is not produced

No authority is cited on the point, and the statute is silent on the subject. But considering the nature and purpose of the certificate, that it is given to the corporation simply as the convenient evidence of its existence and right to act as such, no reason occurs to me why the registrar may not, if he will, issue it in duplicate. And if he does, one of them is of the same force and effect as the other, for they are both originals. It may be very convenient, where, as in this case, a corporation is formed for the transaction of business in many parts of the world, to have the certificate in duplicate or even more, so as to enable it to defend or assert its corporate character, when and wherever it may be necessary.

But it is not clear that these instruments are duplicates It is true that while couched in different language they are essentially the same (Bur & Law. L Dic , Duplicate)—they both state the fact that the plaintiff became a corporation, by the same assumed, under "The Companies act, 1862," on May 2 1876

But as some years appear to have elapsed between the date of the certificates, it may be more correct to characterize them as originals issued successively but separately on the same fact or transaction, than as duplicates, which implies, I think, simultaneous execution or origin

And assuming this to be the fact, the force and effect of the second certificate, as evidence of the fact stated therein, is not at all impaired by the circumstance that it was issued some time after the registry of the memorandum and articles It is doubtless contemplated by the act, that the registrar will issue the certificate as soon as the corporation is entitled to it.

But there is nothing in the act or the circumstances of the case that makes its validity depend on the date of its issue So far, at least, as third persons are concerned, it is immaterial when it issues so that it is subsequent to the registration of the memorandum and articles of association by the registrar

But speaking by the evidence, this is really the only certificate that ever was issued to the plaintiff The attempt to prove the issue of one on May 2 1876 failed The original was not produced, and the alleged copy is not competent evidence of the fact.

On the whole, my conclusion is that the plea in abatement is not proved On the contrary, it satisfactorily appears plaintiff is a duly organized corporation under the laws of Great Britain, with power and authority to take an assignment of these notes and mortgage and to maintain this suit thereon

This defense is purely technical and utterly without merit. It is admitted that the defendants have the legal right to make it, even if they should thereby succeed in defrauding the plaintiff out of his large sum of money In the administration of justice by finite beings according to finite laws, it must sometimes happen that the wrong prevails

But happily, in this case, the attempt to escape the payment of an honest debt, on the ground set up in this plea, has so far come to naught.

Mr Earl C Bronaugh for the plaintiff
Mr Ellis G Hughes for the defendants

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON CITY

[Correspondence of The Oregonian.]

WASHINGTON, March 8.

During the last congress an appropriation of $15 500 was made for the establishment of a light at the entrance of Gray's Harbor, Washington The department now asks for an additional $60,000 to establish a first order light instead of a harbor light Admiral Rowan, chairman of the lighthouse board, offers the following explanation

"While the negotiations for the purchase of a site for the light thus authorized at Point Brown, Gray's Harbor, were being carried on, the inadequacy of a harbor light, such as it was proposed to erect at Point Brown, to meet the demands of the commerce and navigation of this part of the Pacific coast, became apparent, together with the necessity for the establishment of a first order coast light about four miles north of the site at Point Brown selected for a harbor light.

"This matter was considered recently by the board, when it was ordered that the proper steps be taken to have $60,000 added to the existing appropriation, to enable the board to erect a first order light about four miles north of the site selected at Point Brown for the Gray's harbor light.'

The appropriations committee will consider this recommendation when the sundry civil bill is reached

The house committee on commerce have agreed to support the bill, which has passed the senate, to extend the privileges of the act in relation to immediate transportation of dutiable goods to Portland and Port Townsend

Senator Dolph has secured favorable action in the committee on commerce on the measure authorizing the Astoria & Winnemucca railroad company to bridge the Willamette river south of Oregon City, and such other streams as it may be necessary to bridge along the line of the road or any of its branches The dimensions and character of such bridges, whether of continuous spans or draw-bridges, are not specifically laid down in the measure, but are to be prescribed by the secretary of war, acting upon the recommendations of the army engineers

The senator has also secured the sanction of the committee to the measure authorizing the Bellingham Bay Railway & Navigation company to build certain bridges in Washington The rivers this company ask permission to cross are the Nootsack, in Whatcom county, the Skagit in Skagit county, and the Stillaguamish and Snohomish, in Snohomish county and Lake Union or Salmon bay The original bill directed that these bridges should be placed at the points where the company's lines of railway, as now *or hereafter* projected, cross said rivers, but the committee thought that there was too much latitude allowed in this 'hereafter' provision which might prove detrimental to navigation interests, and it was accordingly eliminated, thus leaving the bridge sites at the points "as now projected' These bridges, also are to be of such dimensions and character as the secretary of war shall prescribe

As the house committee on commerce cannot, under the rules, deal with measures authorizing the appropriation of money, they have had referred to the appropriations committee, for incorporation in the sundry civil bill, if deemed advisable, the measure allowing $2000 for the purchase of a right of way from Cape Orford light station to the town of Cape Orford

In the committee on public lands there is a measure pending, prepared by Mr Hermann, to classify and fix the salaries of registers and receivers of United States land offices It provides that in lieu of the compensation and allowances provided by existing laws these officials shall receive a fixed annual salary, for the rating of which they shall be divided into four classes, as follows Offices at which the receipts from fees and commissions provided by law shall exceed $6000 a year shall be denominated offices of the first class, and the register and receiver shall be entitled to a salary of $3000 a year each

Offices at which the receipts shall be less than $6000 and more than $5000 shall be called second class offices with a salary of $2500

Offices of the third to be those where the receipts are more than $4000 and less than $5000, with a salary of $2000

Fourth class offices to be those where the receipts are less than $4000 and the salary is fixed at $1500

In answer to the senate resolution asking what disposition has been made of the $150 000 appropriated for the commencement of a breakwater at Port Orford, the secretary of war sends a copy of the engineer's report of 1881, in which it is explained that this construction will cost millions of dollars, and that it is useless to begin the work with so small an appropriation as that mentioned above

Another batch of Oregon claimants have appeared, by bill, in the committee on claims Wm B Kilbourn wants $4 712 62 for depredations committed and property taken by hostile Indians at the Cascades in 1856 W C McKay of Umatilla county, $19,042, for depredations committed in 1855 by Cayuse, Walla Walla and other Indians

The heirs of James Sinclair ask that they be paid for timber cut and taken by the military authorities for the use of Walla Walla military post from the tract of land commonly known as the "military timber reservation " in Walla Walla county

The house committee on claims have favorably considered the bill to pay S B Cranston for traveling expenses and contingent expenses while he was register of the land office

Senator Dolph has asked the committee on pensions to increase the pension of Margaret E Pierce, widow of Capt. Henry Hubbard Pierce late of the Twenty first infantry, to $50 a month

It may not be because we have a democratic president, but the fact exists, nevertheless, that the crop of so-called Southern claims is largely on the increase Take the figures and this is easily seen During the whole of the last congress the total number of these claims docketed by the committee on war claims was 2191, and thus early in the present session the number already on the docket is 2090, with a large batch also in the possession of the committee awaiting record.

Mr Lowell recently gave at an entertainment in Boston an interesting history of his 'The Courtin' He said a vacancy once occurred in some periodical or other publication and he was asked to write a poem to fill it He accordingly wrote 'The Courtin'' The printer, however took it literally as a piece to be used 'for filling,' and cut it off in order exactly to fill the vacant space. For years afterward the author was in receipt of letters asking about the conclusion until finally he felt compelled to give the poem entire in some collections of his works.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE is an invaluable dressing for Cuts, Burns, Flesh Wounds, etc. 1

PRENTISS, THE ORATOR.

Reminiscences of Mississippi's Only Truly Great Son

His Wonderful Ability as an Extemporaneous Speaker —Joseph Holt his Only Rival—How he Exaggerated.

A Washington correspondent, writing to the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, says S S Prentiss was born on the seacoast in Maine His father was a sailor, and died when his distinguished son was a youth The family was poor, but every member of it instinctively felt that young Sargent was a genius. By the practice of rigid economy he was enabled to graduate at Bowdoin in his eighteenth year He entered a law office in Portland, but soon emigrated to Cincinnati, where he continued his studies with Judge Wright, but finally he drifted to Mississippi, where for two years he taught school and pursued his legal studies. Fortunately for him he became one of the household of an elegant and refined widow lady, Mrs Shields, who possessed an extensive and well-selected library of miscellaneous books, as well as her late husband's excellent selection of law books

Prentiss had a strong mind, as well as a most vivid imagination He was a poet and an enthusiast. His memory was infallible, and whatever he read was digested He literally devoured books, running over the pages of Coke on Littleton as rapidly as an impatient reader scans the latest insipid novel From published accounts of him, one is led to believe that he was a more rapid reader than Sir Walter Scott or Lord Macaulay His memory was so powerful that he could repeat whole chapters from the bible, all of the 'Lady of the Lake,' "Paradise Lost, and many of Byron's poems It was, perhaps, unfortunate for him that, either through accident or from lack of taste in that direction he did not become equally familiar with the Greek and Latin poets. Had his style been formed from the ancient models, he unquestionably would have been the greatest orator the world ever saw

Before he was admitted to the bar he was a student in the office of Robert J Walker, then the leader of the bar of the state and the ablest man of his day Upon his securing a license he opened an office in Natchez, and at once took high rank as a jurist and an advocate It has been said of him that he never lost but a single case, and that was one in which he was personally interested to the extent of his whole private fortune His most formidable rival was Joseph Holt, who was discovered by Amos Kendall, whom he assisted in editing a paper in Kentucky Afterward he was appointed district attorney, when his great powers as an orator were first developed His success as a prosecutor was so great that the executive refused to reappoint him for the reason that no man could have a fair trial when he had the closing speech against him. I believe the same objection has been made to Mr Caruth, of Louisville, in this epoch Holt gained a national reputation in the convention of the democratic party that nominated Van Buren for president in 1836. He delivered a speech in that body in defense of Richard M. Johnson that surpassed anything the delegates and spectators had ever heard, and which was praised in extravagant terms in all the democratic papers in the land. Soon afterward he moved to Mississippi, then in the zenith of "flush times " He soon accumulated a fortune at the bar, and, while never a candidate for office, he took an active part in politics as a democrat. It was the golden days of eloquence on the western hemisphere It was the day of Clay, of Webster, of McDuffie, of Marshall, of Menifee, of Wise, of Corwin, of Haskell, of Pope, of Choate, of Poindexter, of Prentiss, and of Holt. For beautiful, stately, and symmetrical sentences, for chastity, purity, and elegance of expression, Joseph Holt has not found his peer in our annals. What he lacked, and what Prentiss possessed, was the heart of the orator Holt charmed his hearers with his matchless stream of pure and classic English, but it was like the river Yaire, flowing onward, not toward the sea, but palpitating forever beneath the red eye of the sun Prentiss fascinated them and overwhelmed them with an avalanche of tropes and figures, and led them captive to his will Holt's eloquence was like an image of Venus in marble or upon canvas, cold and lifeless, but faultless in every outline and expression Prentiss was the living form of flesh and blood, ravishing as that of the Nile's 'glorious sorceress,' the 'star eyed Egyptian,' who had enslaved him who had enslaved the world In every quadrennial campaign from 1836 to 1868 the voice of Joe Holt was heard on the stump In 1861 he canvassed Kentucky in the interest of the union, and his speeches had a tremendous effect in preventing the secession of that state In 1853 he asked of the democratic administration a foreign mission, but Jeff Davis was the premier of Mr Pierce's cabinet, and Davis had no faith in the honesty of Holt as a man or his devotion to principle as a politician, and it was refused him From that day Holt was a relentless enemy of the South His careful nurture of the passions of revenge and hate is the only evidence he has ever exhibited to the world that he had a heart

In 1838, when he was [illegible] years of age Prentiss appeared before the supreme court at Washington in an important case involving title to a large boundary of land in Arkansas. He was opposed to some of the ablest lawyers in the country, among whom were Reverdy Johnson and Mr Meredith By this time his fame was national, and the whigs availed themselves of his services on the stump From Portland Me , his native town, to New Orleans, he electrified every audience he addressed In 1836 he was elected to congress, and the democrats, who maintained that the election was void because there was no vacancy in the district, caused his seat to be contested His speech in his own behalf was his greatest effort. It stands alone in our annals of eloquence unless that of Patrick Henry, in the Virginia house of delegates, is its companion English statesmen and authors agree that the speech of Richard B Sheridan upon the motion to impeach Warren Hastings was the greatest effort ever heard in the house of commons, and the speech of Mr Prentiss that I have mentioned is entitled to equal praise The orator was not yet 30 years of age The audience was the most eminent and critical our country could assemble The opposition to him was formidable in numbers and eminent in ability In their ranks as members of the house were Legare, of South Carolina Hunter, of Virginia Cilley, of Maine Howard, of Maryland Bronson, of New York They were encouraged by the presence, as spectators of the proceedings, of Buchanan, Wright, Cass, Benton, Dickinson, and others of the senate, while Francis P Blair, Father Ritchie, Amos Kendall and Francis M. Key, were in the throng Of his partisans, members of the house, were Corwin, of Ohio Menifee, of Kentucky Wise, of Virginia Dawson, Georgia, Fillmore, of New York Evans, of Maine Cushing, of Massachusetts Sergent, of Pennsylvania and Bell, of Tennessee There were also Clay and Webster and Berrien, and Hugh L White and Thomas Ewing and John M Clayton The orator of the academy, Edward Everett, then a young man, was there, as was Jno W Forney, Horace Greely and Jno Brough, and there, too, was the father of the house, 'the old man eloquent, John Quincy Adams, who remembered Otis and Henry, and was now to hear one who was, perhaps, greater than either The aisles and other parts of the floor were occupied by a brilliant assemblage of ladies, as were the galleries In that assemblage was Mrs Gen Eaton, who had unmade one president, Calhoun, and had made another, Van Buren, yet conspicuous for those charms which had a few years previous been potential enough to disrupt a cabinet. Representatives of foreign countries filled the diplomatic gallery, and every available space was occupied, until there was gathered together the most select and brilliant audience that ever lent inspiration to an orator on this continent. The speech surpassed even expectation Three sittings of the house were occupied in its delivery It was an exhaustive statement of the facts and a masterly presentation of the great constitutional question involved But it was more It was the height of dramatic eloquence, breathing a lofty spirit, clothed in burning sentences, in a voice matchless in its tones, now clear and silvery, now guttural and terrible, with an enunciation marvelously perfect. The reporters threw their pencils aside, declaring that it was impossible to repeat the words They were so eager to hear what was to follow that they forgot to record what he had uttered Mr Prentiss afterward wrote the speech from memory, when the inspiration was past and the magnetism of his audience was wanting, but those who heard it said it was but the shade of a shadow of the wonderful effort.

I can not follow his political career further He served but one term in congress, but his voice was heard in behalf of the whigs in every campaign until his death in 1849, at the age of 41 He was their principal speaker at the great whig meeting at Nashville in 1844, when his idol, Henry Clay, was a candidate for president. His speech on that occasion was doubtless his masterpiece on the stump When he closed he fell back in a swoon in the arms of James C. Jones, himself a magnificent orator, who hugged him to his bosom and exclaimed in an ecstasy of enthusiasm: "Die, Prentiss, die; you will never portunity." speech in Faneuil rett asked Daniel such a speech "Never" except by Prentiss

Prentiss was the age, moral and physical the code, but it, as he found it the land of his adoption mercurial, his heart refined, that if he had such a rencontre his would have been then was in Mississippi upon his personal only man he ever between himself and S. Foote, of whom The cause of the duel I will give one: Prentiss ject. Even when he tions before a his speeches with up in all his utterances the most engaging of he was sitting up with tendance upon a *combat* with a bad case of The physician had said sleep he would soon tried every means drowsy god to the without avail. Finally said "Ohe, d—n it Texas. I'll warrant joke was too good to those who carried it to of men A challenge met. Foote was as he was so excitable trembled like an aspen under the influence of unsteady. As a conse ous adversary, but he bone. The result of in Foote's shoulder, harmed The second by a report that Prentiss when he fired at Foote. preceded it, Alexander of Foote. When the Prentiss threw away fire Foote fell with a has became friends so continued until death

Prentiss was lame with the aid of a cane. lust and royal head being a three-decker burned like the orb of day ning when he was aroused der complete control, and he willed. Nature had he required a great relief all his powers failed

I heard a gentleman him some time ago that I print He was convivial tarried at the wine. card-player, though he bling as much as any one occasion he was issippi river packet, and a game of draw-poker him. The cards seemed o'clock he had won saries had to stake. freely. When the game head upon his hands for a few moments, and thought. Suddenly he "If Jesus Christ would and play poker with me obliterate the firmament was an exaggeration Take him all in all, he markable men that ever

EX-PRESIDENT

His Health Very Bad and Man who Looks Letter to Chicago

In spite of ex-President to me yesterday that he the opinion of his physicians ously ill. I learned authority that his condition to his medical attendant appreciate Gen. Arthur's has dropped more completely than any man who ever dency. It was his ambition presidential president who self He had come chino He halted between to how he should house. While he was out of joint and the swept district after district the last moment he realized were not Arthur men. Federal forces of the South with a broken column. feated his envy and of him He wanted fused all overtures to forces into line. republican national members called on times in a formal getting a chance to see his room at the Fifth Avenue called, but he sent word who were with him at the reported the fact to the there was no love lost Arthur people. Before administration he would for a chance to change to be senator from New only muster a beggarly votes in all the legislature willing to do him able to make his his forces to those of ator Warner Miller, against his old-time friend was to Morton's money success as a political chairman of the New York was its moneyed has been almost friends. His course ple that he was almost among the hosts who constantly. It was a teem If the scientists indigestion walls on a on big dinner course, in these things the tion

GENERAL

A Hint that he Is Mind—Some of New York

The mental condition of acter—Gen. W. T. Sherman friends much uneasiness irascibility and petulance the old stories of his periods of the war. I own lips that some of East are alarmed for him. ters to persons East and West character as to leave ously unsettled in his the effect of the Fry and the consequent ever it is, it causes friends There is ity in the general's Judge Sherman, of was a sister, I believe, Mary Irene Hoyt, who courts here for the her father put out of cause he believed her once incarcerated in a a private asylum.

Old Tecumseh is n ates as a much greater estimate of him by the said to me about had that greatest of great man, the for the public good. forcible illustrations edge that if he hill would have been office of general operations of the thought it unfair to refused to allow the only cloud that was because he to a place on his at the fall of thought it would couragement to the army to put him so many deserved the a brave thing to do, time a necessity that good terms with quite forgave Sherman

"Yes I shall break folding her arms and too much trouble to deaf as a post, and much Besides, the gusting." Don't tell him to take will cure him do have to break quite too charming catarrh.

STATE Send ten new Year's

You will never have such fortunity." It was at the peech in Faneuil hall in 1844 rett asked Daniel Webster if he uch a speech before, and Never' except by Prentiss.

Prentiss was the very person age, moral and physical. He the code, but had no hesitancy it, as he found it an established the land of his adoption. His mercurial his heart so tender, refined that if he had slain such a rencontre his reason would have been dethroned, then was in Mississippi he was real his personal quarrels only man he ever met, though between himself and several others S. Foote, of whom I hope to write. The cause of the duel has been I will give one. Prentiss was a jest. Even when he argued done before a court his speeches with witticisms, up in all his utterances, and the most engaging of men. he was sitting up with a party tendance upon a gentleman with a bad case of The physician had said that if sleep he would soon recover tried every means in their power drowsy god to the lids of the will but avail. Finally Prentiss said: "Oh, d—n it, give him Texas. I'll warrant its soporific joke was too good to be lost, those who carried it to Foote, the taken. A challenge followed Foote was as brave as was so excitable that he trembled like an aspen, while under the influence of anger, slowly. As a consequence his adversary but he was The result of the first on Foote's shoulder, while Prentiss harmed. The second meeting by a report that Prentiss when he fired at Foote. A long preceded it. Alexander McClung of Foote. When the parties Prentiss threw away his cane, fire Foote fell with a ball in his became friends a short time continued until death severed

Prentiss was lame of one with the aid of a cane. He had bust and royal head, the space being a three-decker. He had turret like the orb of day and ning when he was aroused. His her complete control, and he willed. Nature had done be required a great occasion to relief all his powers. At such failed.

I heard a gentleman relate an him some time ago that I have print. He was convivial in his tarried at the wine. He was card player, though he detested thing as much as any man who one occasion he was a passenger issippi river packet, and he became a game of draw poker. Fortune him. The cards seemed to obey o'clock he had won all the saries had to stake. The winner freely. When the game closed head upon his hands which were for a few moments, and apparently thought. Suddenly he aroused "If Jesus Christ would come down and play poker with me at a obliterate the firmament before was an exaggeration even when Take him all in all, he was one of markable men that ever lived.

EX PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

His Health Very Bad and his Man who Looks Back with

Letter to Chicago Tribune.

In spite of ex President Arthur's to me yesterday that he is feeling the opinion of his physicians that ously ill. I learned to-night from authority that his condition gives to his medical attendant. It is appreciate Gen Arthur's mental has dropped more completely from than any man who ever occupied dency. It was his ambition to be presidential president who should self. He had come into politics chine. He halted between two of how he should stay in bmee. While he was halting his out of joint and the enthusiastic swept district after district away the last moment he realized that he were not Arthur men. Then he Federal forces of the South and will a broken column. When he envy and disappointment of him. He wanted Blaine defeated all overtures to get the into line. Chairman republican national committee men he called on him times in a formal manner getting a chance to see him. in the Fifth Avenue hotel called, but he sent word that he who were with him at the time rejected the fact to the committee there was no love lost between the Arthur people. Before the close administration he would have for a chance to change his course the senator from New York, only muster a beggarly votes in all the legislature willing to do him honor. He all to make his power felt his forces to those of his mortal ator Warner Miller, for the election against his old time friend, Levi P. was Morton's money that Arthur success as a political manager. chairman of the New York committee was its moneyed backer. Lately has been almost wholly deserted friends. His course had alienated ple that he was almost without among those who were formerly constantly. It was a sad blow treme. If the scientists are right indigestion waits on a troubled in big dinner courses, it is not in these things the cause of his tion.

GENERAL SHERMAN.

A Hint that he is not altogether Mind—Some of his Peculiarities

New York Letter

The mental condition of another acter—Gen W T Sherman—is friends much uneasiness. He has irascibility and petulance of late the old stories of his moods periods of the war. I know own lips that some of his East are alarmed for him. He has ters to persons East and West character as to leave no doubt ously unsettled in his mind. the effect of the sharp controversy Fry and the consequent irritation ever it is, it causes much anxiety friends. There is just a ity in the general's family. Judge Sherman of Ohio, married was a sister, I believe, of Mary Irene Hoyt, who has been courts here for the possession of her father put out of her hands cause he believed her to be now incarcerated in a Pennsylvania a private asylum.

Old Tecumseh is accounted n a greater man than estimate of him by the public. at him to-day had that greatest of all great man the capacity to for the public good. I can make illustrations. It is one that if he would have bill would have been passed fice of general of the army tirement as if the law of the fair to his comrades the follow the exemption ried that came between was because he refused to to a place on his staff. at the fall of his thought it would be couragement to the young army to put him forward so many deserved the place a brave thing to do, because the necessity with Grant and forgave Sherman."

"I shall break the engagement looking trouble to converse talks like the way he Don't break trying to take Dr Sage's Catarrh will cure him completely do better to break it off, for quite too charming catarrh

STATISTICAL Send ten (10) cents for a copy New Year's edition.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY March 17

department of India, reporting of that country in December acres are sowed to wheat 807,308 during the four years average. On January 4 the grain stood nearly a and the prospect for a good harvest was

The market for "futures" in Liverpool for both and maize, has become quite an institution and a very large business is done every in this department says the *Miller's Gazette*. although many Liverpool brokers "call" board should be established official in vogue in America at present approaching an official call is made of the day being called at 4 o'clock.

and receipts include 725 rls barb wire 150 mineral water 22 bdls iron pipe, car mowers and cars wagons, car plows car binders car 2 cars harvesters and binders 203 pcs iron pipe car stoves and buggies 374 bls binder twine 2 cars separators 300 cs coal oil 25 40 hf 75 boots and shoes 5 bbls dried butts tobacco 2 cs cigars 34 ctes 10 212 bdls hoop iron 63 nests clothes 110 ctes paper pails 40 ctes wood plates

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours 50 3 ctls 215 bbls flour 1469 ctls oats 24 ctls bran millstuff, 40 sks potatoes 490 lbs wool 45 cs eggs 1 cs butter 42 bxs fruit, 2 cat hides, ctls wheat, 270 bbls flour 845 bs Also cattle, 56 hogs from the eastern section. for the seven days ending Wednesday aggregated 131,384 ctls wheat 5878 bbls flour oats, 557 ctls barley 890 ctls bran 2311 ctls sks potatoes, 4106 lbs wool, 43 144 lbs sks flaxseed 46,667 lbs hops 14 cs butter 127 bxs fruit. Of this the valley section leading articles 89,434 ctls wheat 2565 flour 738 ctls oats 205 ctls barley 890 ctls millstuff. For the same time last receipts included 55 488 ctls wheat, 9949 bbls ctls oats, 1110 ctls barley 1007 ctls bran 6850 sks potatoes the valley section contributing 19,290 ctls wheat 4834 bbls flour oats, 1110 ctls barley 1007 ctls bran 1126 millstuff, 6812 sks potatoes. For the past week has been a decrease in the receipt of flour millstuff. Wheat receipts have been about the two weeks. River boats brought down to the loss of the west side road. One mill is sending flour for shipment. Late of wheat from the eastern section include for San Francisco. Holders of this in the interior are now slow sellers

by principal transportation lines since 1, as compared with a like time last year have been

	1885–1886. Valley	1885–1886. Eastern	1884 1885 Valley	1884 1885 Eastern
[illegible]	1,421 742	3 965 038	1 814 119	1 709 403
[illegible]	192 919	101 163	116 561	101 [illegible]
[illegible]	24,069	9 967	115 1[illegible]	44 699
[illegible]	33 704	64 232	4 00	14 51
[illegible]	14,063	5 031	47 [illegible]	18,210
[illegible]	84,517	9 264	30 071	9 040
[illegible]	47,233	125	9160	1 843
[illegible]	1 122,203	538 626	1 103 383	95 776
[illegible]	180,672	584 182	328,471	476 021
[illegible]	41 623		13 087	
[illegible]		656	24	1 603
[illegible]	2,110,483		4 143 [illegible]	17 [illegible]

SHIPMENTS—From San Francisco per str State of California, included 960 hf 852 bbls 500 bxs 250 sugar, 8 kgs syrup 31 cs 168 sks 577 sks 50 mats rice 1000 281 kgs pickles 120 sks beans canned goods, 22 cs spice 6 cs soda, 31 cs 15 cs triticum 50 sks nuts 10 cs extract 66 cs paste 83 cs soap 400 tins matches 15 cs axle grease 7 cs crackers bbls meal 15 cs cereals sugar, 4 sks bacon 6 cs lard 8 sks hams dried fruit, 61 cs honey 9 cs cheese 56 codfish 62 cs seed, 13 bbls onions bananas, 30 cs lemons 4 cs limes oranges, 218 pkgs fruits and vegetables 220 100 bbls 254 sks plaster 125 cs 100 bbls paint 80 cs glass kgs lead 37 bbls 25 bbls resin, 246 cs fruit jars lot cs do caps shoes, 714 pls barb wire 41 cls rope 10 bls corn 15 bdls handles 65 bags shot 30 sks bags, 36 bdls shovels 1103 kgs nails tobacco 7 cs cigars, 35 cs hats 330 cs boots shoes. $5550 treasure. Also for Astoria sugar 8 sks coffee 10 sks 106 mats rice 7 pkgs 112 cs canned goods, 61 cs soap 3 cs crackers butter 8 cs candy 2 cs cigars 5 kgs nails 110 malt, 25 bls rope and twine 4 bls meal 8 bbls 100 bars lead, 18 cs boots 6 cs hats 32 cs $50 treasure.

FREIGHTS—Very quiet with no transactions. Rates are without change

WHEAT—The cabled markets are dull and probably easier for prompt selling. There is nothing situation to warrant an easy turn except buying abroad and it is thought the present is only temporary. The American felt this advice early in the day and weak. Here business is light because of views entertained by holders, and shippers meeting them. Occasionally a sale is at what might be termed extreme figures holders claim $1 15 and $1 25 possible but be had for ordinary business. It is that there are no urgent needs at this and the slightly weaker turn abroad is not effect.

OATS—Sales of choicest at 38c and the figure is for the best feed grade. San Francisco for choice

POTATOES—Last shipments sold at generally and returned some profit. The market allow of any material advance and consider the position warrants per sack being paid

EGGS—Receipts of less importance and in some holders want more money. As a quotation cannot be improved upon to-day because stocks held by some dealers

CHICKENS—Quiet at $2@3 50

PROVISIONS—We do not change figures for eastern can be landed for less money disappear quite certain. As yet none has appearance from the East but report says near at hand. City packers hold to dealers having stocks of choice local will be by commission men. San Francisco lower. Eastern lard is being laid 7c white our packers decline less than 9c. Common local and eastern lower. No doubt the market will be with eastern to the loss of business Throughout the provision market an easier turn. We quote jobbing values ordinary sized parcels. City cured hams bacon 8½@ ¾c do shoulders 6½@ cured generally ¾@1c less eastern breakfast bacon nominally 8@10c. Best in tins 9½@ ¾c and common local in packages 6c.

DRIED FRUIT—Low freight rates East have of sending some that way and excessive stocks are slowly being lessened. Our market improved. There is a fair re good to choice but dull sale for the great of common. In the week a small went to Philadelphia and two to San Francisco. Quote jobbing values Sun dried apples 5@6c factory 4@6c sun dried pears factory 8c pitted plums 8@9c Oregon French do 8c graded 8@9c peeled 20 9c dried grapes 5 boxes per box $2 50

HIDES, ETC—Receipts fair with rather light in the week. Prices show no change steady in the face of advices. A San report says "In this department holders have availed themselves of rates overland to reduce stocks and large of hides and leather are on the way East of a market. Notwithstanding this dry and salted stocks are weak with an anticipated to in the former and the latter. The Tanners association secured 10 000 salted hides from Kansas per pound. In the East holders making an effort to advance the price of hides are working as earnestly to keep them they being for the moment little business consequence."

dry hides 14@1 c light salted 9c dry kip and calf 14@16c salt salt calf 8@10c salt veal 8c valley for winter and summer Eastern for winter and summer sheepskins and long wool elk hides bear skins $1 50 to $6. Tallow and 4@4½c for choice.

HOPS—Very free shipment eastward at the low holdings promise soon to be Of the local market there is no need Two lots of valley came in during the and they will go East. The San Francisco reported by mail as follows "An Oakland merchant has forwarded upon consignment to within the week about 600 bales of new river hops. He was offered 5 cents here but wanted 7 and preferred shipping below freight rates and taking the chances a market abroad. There have also been transfers of old crop within the limits of 2@ per pound for export. Ten carloads have shipped East recently from Sacra upon a freight tariff of 3¾c per hundred new crop hops are concerned however shipments are upon owners' account. 5 about all that limited eastern orders while holders ideas are from 4@ above this figure. Brewers are out of the having provided against prospective at low prices early in the season." purchases only when desirable parcels are on and with the exception of choice grades values show little or no strength, choice state quoted 11@12½c

WOOL—Three or four small parcels came in during the week some of which might be called new clip. Several cars went East in the same time. Aside from watching other markets and attending to home details our operators have found nothing to do. At San Francisco fall wools are very nearly closed out. The low rate of freight equal to 4c net to through eastern points has stimulated scourers, shippers and buyers to such an extent that the floors of wool warehouses are nearly bare. This is deemed a benefit to the trade in one regard in as much as spring wools will show to better advantage than when ranged alongside old fall wools. No new spring wool of consequence has arrived. The New York market is somewhat easy in tone owing to the introduction of disturbing elements in the shape of anticipated labor troubles at the mills and sharp competition of foreign manufactured goods. Manufacturers contend that current prices for their product leaves such a narrow margin of profit that they cannot advance the wages of employes unless rates to consumers are increased and the low cost at which foreign fabrics are available would counteract any such movement. About the only grades of wool which are fairly held are low and medium and this is due mainly to reduced supplies. Boston dates to the 6th inst. said that market was easier, sales only to be made at concessions. Interior advices reaching Boston are looked upon with anything but favor. It is said that Texas wool has been bought upon the sheep's back at 22c per pound. This is considered a ridiculous figure and scarcely warranted by the condition of the markets at any time. The general condition of wool it is thought will show an improvement over former years and if the weather is wet from now until clip time a crop in good condition is assured

The Merchandise Market.

Generally severe weather obtained for the week. Up to Tuesday night rain fell heavily and at one time was mixed with snow. At the close it is warmer and evidently clearing. Trade has ruled quiet although there is a heavy goods movement inward because of low freights. City trade is very unsettled the community being in a state of uneasiness and something like anxiety because of the anti Chinese crusade which has lately developed phases calculated to disturb business for some time. Building operations promised some activity this spring but property holders are not satisfied with present conditions and will not invest their money much less borrow with this cloud hanging over. With a poor trade comes inability to pay good rents and owners of business property must see a prospect for fairer returns. Interior trade is disturbed to a lesser yet noticeable extent. Confidence is lacking, and not without some reason. Against this low freights have induced heavy buying of goods that will bear holding and rail routes have landed as high as thirty cars in one day of eastern goods. Included is farm and harvesting machinery moving months ahead of its time and goods for which there is no present demand. Steamers have brought very full freights at the same time. It is unfortunate that we have so little to send East now so that producers would come in for a larger share of the benefits. The rail freight situation has not virtually changed from last week but it is believed negotiations are pending that must lead to some sort of settlement soon. The weaker roads are tiring of the fight at the same time stubbornly awaiting proposals from their more wealthy neighbors. Eastward rates on hops and wool will probably be conflicted. It is quite certain that shippers will reap some benefit from the present war in the shape of permanent lowering of freight charges by rail

To date this month one car of salmon went East and one shipment to San Francisco. The new season strictly speaking is about two weeks off. Operations will hardly be of any moment before a month or six weeks. The present conditions of the salmon markets are not actually as bright as given in press reports. The San Francisco papers lately contained statements of sales and values not justified by actual business. Sacramento fish may have sold ahead at $1 12½@1 15. If so the seller made a good sale. It is said 15 000 cases Columbia river have been sold ahead and that 60 000 cases recently sold at from $1 10 to $1 17 free on board in river, the average price for the 165 000 cases being $1 10. This looks too much like a statement from firms who have bought largely and are now interested in boosting the markets for 22 62s is claimed to be possible abroad. Of other statements in the same article there is no call for notice. The markets are statistically very firm but actual business does not bear out assertions made. Columbia river abroad has sold spot at 20s 0d@21s as highest prices the general bid for the coming output not exceeding 19s 6d. Here within the past ten days a first class brand sold at $1 05 f o b on river and later an equally good brand was offered in vain at the same figure. Freights hence will not be below 40s in all probability and it would be interesting to know how buyers at the claimed figures of $1 10@1 15 can come out. Of course there may be an advance abroad by the time new arrives but it is more likely that any advance will be small for consumers will not buy at much higher prices than now rule. From appearances salmon is being boomed by false pretenses. We present a statement of cases reported sold which we hope are nearer the truth than talk accompanying it in San Francisco

Fishermen's Packing Co	15 000
Devlin & Co	20,000
White Star Packing Co	15 000
Banolet & Co	10 000
Ocean Canning Co	0 000
Scandinavian Fisherman Co	15 000
Aberdeen Packing Co	20 000
McGowan & Son	15 000
Columbia Packing Co	15 000
Thistle Packing Co	10 000
Pillar Rock Packing Co	10 000

In detail the merchandise market shows no price changes and but few new influences. Coal oil is in large stock and rather weak. Coffee rules very firm. Rice quiet. Salt in limited stock and firm. Bags maintain a firm feeling holders not looking for buyers and backward about meeting those wanting to buy ahead

THE LOCAL MARKET

BEANS—Best sorts quoted 2@2¼c

BREAD ETC—Quote ship 3¼c pilot 4@4½c soda crackers 5@6c others 6@14c

COAL OIL—Ordinary brands 25@27c

COFFEE—Quote Rio 12½c Costa Rica, 11@1[illegible]c Java 16@20c Salvador and Guatemala 9@10½c

PICKLES—Quote 90c@$1 for 3s and 5s

RICE—Island $5 60 mixed China $4 75

SALT—Fine Liverpool quoted $16 $18 and $20 and coast $6 50@8 50 as to size of bags

SUGARS—We quote barrels D 5⅝c golden C 5⅝c extra C 6⅛c confectioners A, 6¾c dry granulated 6⅝c cube crushed fine do and powdered 8⅜c

BAGS ETC—Quote grain bags firm at 6¼c wool do 35c sewing twine 30@35c

THE MEAT MARKET

Supplies throughout are very free and dealers are kept supplied. Prices are not visibly weakened as interior holders entertain firm views. Live beef quoted 4@4½c dressed 8c. Mutton [illegible] but steady at 3¼@3½c for live. Hogs [illegible] fair [illegible] for live [illegible] 4c dressed 6c. Veal [illegible] at 8@11c

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

NEW YORK March 17. Government bonds [illegible] steady. The stock market was [illegible] dully [illegible]. There was a weak opening [illegible] fractionally [illegible]. Then a show of firmness there was a very [illegible] which carried prices down [illegible] before midday. The decline was then checked and a firm tone with less activity prevailed for an hour followed again by renewed weakness that [illegible] to the close. The break in the forenoon [illegible] directly traceable to coal stocks which were [illegible] for declines especially Reading, which [illegible] down to 24¾. The afternoon's decline [illegible] reports that strikes had taken place [illegible] employes of the Chicago Burlington & [illegible] railway and that further trouble throughout the West was threatened. It was a half day [illegible] the whole list [illegible] lower [illegible] with figures [illegible] Southern Pacific was [illegible] the day [illegible] at 30¾ and closed at [illegible] sales [illegible] 800 shares

The *Mail and Express* says. Mining shares were dull. Silver King sold at [illegible] Caledonia Black [illegible] Hill [illegible] Dunkin [illegible] Central Arizona [illegible] Navajo [illegible] Chrysolite 35

MONEY BONDS AND STOCKS

NEW YORK March 17—Money easy at 1½@2. Prime paper 4@5. Exchange bills dull and steady at $4 8[illegible] demand $4 89¼

BONDS

3s	100[illegible]	[illegible]	126¾
4½s	11[illegible]	Pacific 6s	1[illegible]

STOCKS

American Ex	100	Northwestern	10[illegible]
Can Pacific	65	N Y Central	103¼
Can Southern	41⅛	Or Navigation	10[illegible]
Central Pacific	42	Transcont'l	[illegible]
Burlington	[illegible]	Improvement	[illegible]
Lackawanna	123¾	Pacific Mail	[illegible]
D & R G	16	Panama	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	Rock Island	[illegible]
Kansas & Texas	28	St Paul	[illegible]
Lake Shore	85	Texas Pacific	[illegible]
Louisville & Nashville	41	Union Pacific	48[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]	U S Express	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	6¼	Fargo	[illegible]
N P Preferred	[illegible]	Western Union	64

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS REPORT

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17

Hale & Norcross	2 40	Savage	1
Sierra Nevada	[illegible]	Potosi	1 0
Best & Belcher	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gould & Curry	80	[illegible]	
Mexican	80	Alta	
Ophir	80	Union	50
Con Cal & Va	2 00	Bodie	1 35
Utah	50	Mono	[illegible]
Syndicate	15		

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17—Weather rainy wind southwest

Receipts—Wheat, 24 000 ctls flour 4400 ¼ sks barley 3300 ctls potatoes 2300 sks.

Freights—Quiet and steady

Wheat—Spot market not so firm owing to weaker private cables offerings light. No. 1 shipping, $1 32½@1 35. Futures quiet, buyer season, $1 35 @1 34⅜ buyer year $1 36@1 35⅜ seller year $1 24½. Closed lower buyer season $1 34⅝ buyer year $1 31⅜ seller season $1 24.

Barley Dull. No 1 feed $1 22½@1 25 buyer year $1 21¼ seller season $1 25 bid seller year 89c bid

Bags—Firm but little doing buyers hold off

Oats—Market firmer and more active for choice qualities. Oregon Surprise sold at $1 45 poorer kinds neglected quote $1 15@1 25

Potatoes—Choice firm and in demand. Garnet Chile 47@50c Burbanks 70@90c

Butter—Choice fresh roll 17@19c

Eggs—Fresh California 16@16c

Provisions—The market is demoralized owing to cut in freights hams 10@11½c bacon 12@13½c

MONEY MARKET

SAN FRANCISCO March 17—Sterling exchange on London banks 60 days $4 87 documentary $4 86. Transfers 12½@15. Bank of England rate of interest 2 per cent.

NEW YORK March 17. Sterling exchange prime bankers long $4 86 short $4 90. Good commercial from 1 to ¾c lower. Documentary 2 to 1½c lower. U S bonds 3s 100⅞ 4½s 112⅞ 4s 127

LONDON March 17—Consols 100 3-16 silver bullion English standard 925 fine per ounce 46 13-16

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO March 17—Cattle—Receipts 6000 slow and 5@10 lower shipping steers 9 0@1500 pounds $3 90@5 60 stockers and feeders $2 60@4 5

Hogs—Receipts 10 000 steady rough and mixed $3 75@4 15 packing and shipping $4 10@4 35 light $3 60@4 0

Sheep—Receipts 3000 steady natives $2 50@5 50 Texans $ @4

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO March 17—Wheat opened 83⅝c April 84⅜c May 85⅝c June. At noon 7 ⅜c April 84⅝c May 8 ⅝c June. Closed 79⅝c March [illegible]c April 84⅜c May [illegible]c June

Pork $9 7 ½ May lard $6 May ribs $5 [illegible] May short ribs $5 40

NEW YORK MARKETS

NEW YORK March 17. Wheat opened 95⅛c March 96⅝ April [illegible]c May 97c bid June. At noon 9[illegible]c bid March 96⅝c April 98[illegible]c May 9 bid June. Closed 94⅞c March 95[illegible]c April 96⅛c May 9[illegible]c June 96⅜c July

Foreign Markets.

BEERBOHM GRAIN REPORT

LONDON March 17—Floating cargoes dull. Cargoes on passage and for shipment slow. Mark Lane quiet. English country markets firm. Imports wheat into U K past week 155 000 to 160 000 qrs. Imports flour into U K past week 120 000 to 1[illegible]5 000 bbls

LIVERPOOL March 17—Spot wheat quiet but steady off coast [illegible]

PARIS March 17 Spot wheat and flour quiet. Country markets firm

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET

LIVERPOOL March 17 Wheat, offered moderately. No 2 winter 8s 4d firmer spring 7s 4 4d. Corn supply good spot 4s [illegible]d firm March 4s 4½d steady April 4s [illegible] May 4s 4⅜d steady

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

DOMESTIC PORTS

SAN FRANCISCO March 17—Arrived—Str Yaquina Yaquina bay schr Joseph Russ Puget Sound. Sailed Str City of Topeka Panama tr Wellington Nanaimo

ASTORIA March 17—Str Oregon left out 8 A M. [illegible] arrived down with barge [illegible] 10 P M

CAPE HANCOCK March 17—Passed out str Oregon San Francisco Bkt Tam O'Shanter San Francisco Br bk Adelaide Mary Liverpool. Passed in bkt Portland [illegible] Deventy and Lizzie Bell anchored at Fort Stevens

PORT TOWNSEND March 17—Arrived—Sh [illegible] Callao

TACOMA March 17—Schr Marion [illegible]

THE BEST HUNDRED BOOKS

Mr Ruskin has written another letter on the subject of the best hundred books. His first contribution to this discussion amazed not a few. They called somewhat loudly for explanations. He enlarges somewhat on his dislike of Goethe, thus

Faust never will be out of date but it is both frightful and grievous in tragedy to all sensitive persons in my own life for instance it is a fixed [illegible] iron and sorrow). To the general public it is a mere story of necromancy seduction and murder in which they will like as they do in other vicious excitement [illegible] student it is a [illegible] immense complexity and difficulty on which his labor is misspent. The waste of time money and genius which it has caused in European society since its first presentation on the stage is beyond all calculation. Wilhelm Meister is in the same group of work [illegible] could get good of it but get more harm of which I can not speak here

He excluded from the list Grote's "History of Greece," because "there is probably no commercial establishment between Charing Cross and the bank whose head clerk could not write a better one if he had the vanity to waste his time on it. As for Mill Sir John Lubbock ought to have known that his day was over. Charles Kingsley he is opposed to

Because his sentiment is false and his tragedy frightful. People who buy cheap clothes are not punished in real life by catching fevers, social inequalities are not to be redressed by tailors falling in love with bishops' daughters or gamekeepers with squires and the story of Hypatia is the most ghastly in Christian tradition and should for ever have been left in silence

As for Gibbon, "primarily none but the malignant and the weak study the decline and fall either of states or organisms." Moreover, "Gibbon's is the worst English that was ever written by an educated Englishman. Having no imagination and little logic, he is alike incapable either of picturesqueness or wit his epithets are malicious without point, sonorous without weight, and have no office but to make a flat sentence turgid." Finally, as for Voltaire

His work is in comparison with good literature what nitric acid is to wine and sulphureted hydrogen to air. Literary chemists cannot but take account of the sting and stench of him but he has no place in the library of a thoughtful scholar. Every man of sense knows more of the world than Voltaire can tell him and what he wishes to express of such knowledge he will say without a snarl

Incidentally, he remarks of Thackeray that of all writers whatsoever, of any people or language, I should most strictly forbid Thackeray" while of Dickens and Marryat he says "There is more vital amusement in them for young people than in any other books whatever"

THE HOTELS

INTERNATIONAL.

Harry Wilson San Fran	J B Bonaly Kansas
Paul Chmidling do	W W Bacon do
C Davis do	Jas Hardie do
Mrs C Hastings do	[illegible] Ulmann Ohio
Walter O Mara do	John Fisenback Buffalo
C W Boor Winnipeg	[illegible] Atkinson do
H Lambert Montana	Paul Wilkins, Baker City
J N Lavender do	F Roberts Nebraska
Mrs Lowry & 3 dtrs Iowa	J N McPheters & w Ills
Harry Thornton Idaho	W Wolverton Sumner
Thos Murphy Omaha	Chas Hastings St Louis
David Lurr[illegible] Maine	Martin Hicks do
Moses C [illegible] New York	Job Klusk San Pedro
M J Wilbur do	Aaron Hardey Fresno
Michael Nolan Boston	Geo H Armstrong N Y
Chas Harley do	Thos Lewis do
A H [illegible] & fy Wash Ty	H Dechant Hillsboro
[illegible] do	[illegible] Kuskmer Cornelius
S D Bryan Vancouver	C H Defamp, Butte
The F [illegible] do	J W Sch[illegible] Utah
S Kelley do	J C Randall & w [illegible]
A C Johnson Astoria	[illegible] Wash Ty
[illegible]	Jos Cavin do
Mrs Pegardus [illegible]	J P B[illegible] do
C Hay	J C [illegible] Nebraska
F M [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] Oilville
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	A W [illegible] Missouri

ST CHARLES.

C W [illegible] City	W S [illegible] Vancouver
[illegible] San Fran	J S M[illegible]
[illegible] do	Mrs J Miller do
J Hocking do	G I Keeney do
J Cook do	F Lord do
J H Martin do	A Rul[illegible] do
S S Cook Fisher's Ldg	W Wagoner Hillsboro
[illegible] San Green	W H Bartless Corvallis
[illegible]	F Andrews Grand Ronde
Mrs [illegible] Chehalis	J D Hawes Hillsboro
[illegible] Willamina	Mrs S B Jones Cascades
[illegible] do	N B Miller Miller's Stn
J B [illegible] St Helens	A R Norwood Salem
H M [illegible] do	J Rogers Forest Grove
[illegible] the A[illegible]	Mrs S J Powers & ch [illegible]
C W [illegible] Walla Walla	[illegible] Camas
J Cleer do	[illegible] Woodburn
J B [illegible] Astoria	J R Osborn Vermont
J Forrest Victoria	

ST CHARLES

J H Bristow & wf Salem	G Hayden Vancouver
S H [illegible] do	C W Rychard Heppner
C J Smith do	Mrs J H Swager Col City
C C [illegible] Woodland	D H Walter Hubbard
H J Nelson San Fran	S K Crowley [illegible]
A C Hamilton do	J C Holman Victoria
J W McClure Silverton	J Boundage do
Miss Venable do	H Wildry LaGrande
D H Glass Crawfordsvll	W Dickson Goldendale
J H Glass do	J R Jomer Grant's
F Morgan Dalles	Mrs E Ledger do
J G Megler Brookfield	T H Craig Astoria
Miss M[illegible] Seattle	C Yeaton do
J Williamson do	Mrs S McLean do
Mrs Boskett Derry	H Alger Skamokawa
Miss Boskett do	

HOLTON

Len Stern San Francisco	B F Childs Prineville
M Livingston do	W F Small Tacoma
Phil Joseph do	S S Gordon Seattle
R J Taussig do	D H Haines Cincinnati
T G Eaton do	Jno Arthur & w Tacoma
A Bernevin do	W C Greswald Salem
Robt Hahn do	E J Lanning, Albany
J J Newman do	J M Nolan, Corvallis
J Levy do	Thos Currows Eugene
D Loughary Lafayette	E B Collard Lafayette

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Maj D R Larned U S A	T W Fenn San Fran
O C Houghton St Paul	Mrs Hansen Bonneville
W H Smith do	F D Winton Astoria
A J Arpin Detroit	Birdie Winton do
A Kratz Derry	Winnie Winton do
T B Cavanaugh Olympia	J Kinsey & wf Chicago
I H Fleming LaCamas	C Vaness Vancouver
J Hebert Union Ridge	T Angles Forestville
J St Clair Eugene	A Wheeler Corvallis

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PRESS PITH.

The plain untitled citizen can slide along in life without receiving much criticism and abuse but when he has a handle to his name he must expect everybody to take hold and shake him up.—*New Orleans Picayune*

A pupil in one of our public schools remarked one day last week while reciting history that "the first continental congress met in Philadelphia." It has been suggested that it was also the last one.—*Cape Ann Breeze*

In the future there will be no Sunday theatrical performances in Cincinnati and even the saloons will be closed on that day. From this we infer that the Cincinnati authorities had just as soon have another riot as not.—*Puck*

"I don't think a great war in Turkey would be such a dreadful thing after all" remarked the judge. "Indeed. Why not?" asked the major. "They have no big magazines over there you know to print reminiscences of it." "That's so."—*The Judge*

"You ask, Auguste, that during your summer vacation in Paris you forgot your English completely. [illegible] because as you didn't acquire any French you will have to talk with your fingers. Be careful of yourself, Auguste. Some of these days you may have to think with your brains and that would kill you in a minute."—*Burdette*

"What a humbug Sue Fliddler is." "Why, what has she been doing now?" "Oh, she went to [illegible] the other night with her brother and they sat there all through the evening without exchanging so much as a word." "Well, how does that make her a humbug?" "Don't you see? She wanted to make folks think it was her husband. The artful minx! It was all her contriving, I warrant you."—*Boston Transcript*

Mrs. Braddon's new novel has the title "The One Thing Needful." It will first be published as a serial in various English and other newspapers and afterward will be issued in two volumes

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Atlanta Ga, August 11 1885.

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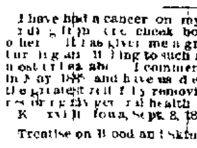

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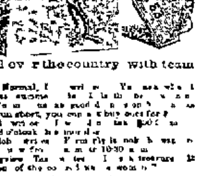

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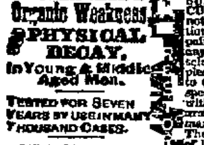

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Oregon Monday	March 15	State Sunday	March [illegible]
State Saturday	March 20	Columbia Friday	Mar [illegible]
Columbia Thur	March 25	Oregon Wed'y	March [illegible]
Oregon Tuesday	March 30	State Monday	March [illegible]
State Sunday	April 4	Columbia Saturday	April [illegible]

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Portland.	7.30 A. M.	Ashland	4 45 A. M.
Ashland.	7 45 P. M.	Portland	[illegible] P. M.

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LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland.	4:00 P. M.	Lebanon	9 20 P. M.
Lebanon.	4:45 A. M.	Portland	10 0 A. M.

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BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS
Mail Train.

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Portland	9:00 A. M.	Corvallis	4:30 P. M.
Corvallis	8.20 A. M.	Portland	3 20 P. M.

Express Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	5:00 P. M.	McMinnville	8:00 P. M.
McMinnville	5:45 A. M.	Portland	8.30 A. M.

Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's up-town office, cor Stark and Second streets. Tickets for principal points in California can only be procured and baggage checked at company's office,

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Freight will not be received for shipment after five o'clock P. M. on either the East or West Side Divisions.

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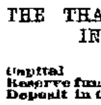
WILLAMETTE VALLEY TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA YAQUINA.

TRAINS

Leave Corvallis Tuesday Thursday Saturday at A.M
Leave Yaquina Monday, Wednesday Friday at A.M



THE FINE A1 STEAMSHIP

YAQUINA

SAILS

FROM YAQUINA		FROM SAN FRANCISCO	
Sunday	March 14	Wednesday	March [illegible]
Wednesday	March 24	Friday	March [illegible]
Sunday	April 4	Tuesday	March [illegible]
Wednesday	April 14	Friday	April
Sunday	April 25	Tuesday	April 20

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PACIFIC MARKET

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SPAULDING & PAPWORTH, BUTCHERS AND PACKERS, DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF MEATS,

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Wholesale Butcher and Packer.

Special attention paid to supplying ships.
Highest cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock

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And Retail Dealers in all kinds of Meats.
Special attention given to supplying ships.
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[illegible]

Cure without Medicine. Patented October 16 1876. One box will cure the most obstinate case in four days or less.

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No nauseous doses of cubebs, copaiba or oil of sandalwood that are certain to produce dyspepsia by destroying the coatings of the stomach. Price $1.50. Sold by all druggists or mailed on receipt of price. For further particulars send for circular. P. O. Box 1533. J. C. ALLAN CO., 83 John st., New York.

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Bronchitis and Diseases of the Throat.

MARVELOUS RESULTS OF OUR NEW METHOD OF CURE.

Importance of Attending to Diseases in the Early Stages

Heart, Brain and Nerves.

NERVOUS DISEASES (with or without dreams) Debility and Loss of Nervous Power treated scientifically by new methods with never failing success. MEN young, middle aged and old, single or married and all who suffer with

LOST MANHOOD,

Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Losses, Sexual Decay, Falling Memory, Weak Eyes, Stunted Development, Lack of Energy, Impoverished Blood, Pimples, Impediment to Marriage; also Blood and Skin Diseases, Syphilis, Eruptions, Hair Falling, Bone Pains, Swellings, Sore Throat, Ulcers, Effects of Mercury, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Incontinence Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, receives searching treatment, prompt relief and cure for life.

BOTH SEXES consult confidentially. If in trouble call or write. Delays are dangerous.

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132, 134 Third st., ———corner of Alder

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132, 134 Third st., Portland, Or.

Our methods of Examining patients are the most scientific. The number of delicate and perfect instruments for the purpose of examining the different parts of the body invented to tell with scientific accuracy the exact condition of each organ of the body, in health and disease and locate every ache and pain, are many and wonderful.

The analysis of the blood with the analysis of the urine with wet paper chemicals and a microscope of high power furnishes him an explanation of obscure diseases which can be obtained in no other way. This enables him to cure many of the most serious and complicated cases termed incurable

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With our new methods of treatment and the collection of new and recently invented instruments, we are prepared to treat successfully all curable cases of diseases involving the Eye and Ear, Acute or Chronic Inflammation of the Eye Lids or Globe, and Far or Near sightedness, Inversion of the Lids, Scrofulous Eyes, Limitness of Vision or Blindness of one or both Eyes, Ulcerations, Inflammations, Abscess, Tumors of Lid or Globe, Cancer of Lid or Eye Ball, Paralysis of the Nerve of the Eye, Closing of the Eye Duct, Catarrh of Eye, Neuralgia, Foreign Bodies in the Eyes, Wild Hairs, Cross Eyes, Burns or Wounds of the Eye or Lids, Lacrymal Duct Inflamed or Closed, Night Blindness, Fistula, Syphilitic Sore Eyes, Feeling of Sand in the Eyes, Pain on Exposure to the light, Blisters, Eyes Soreness, Mattering etc.

Inflammation of the Ear, Ulceration of Catarrh, Internal or external Deafness or Paralysis, Singing or Roaring Noises, Thickened Drum etc.

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A positive and permanent cure effected in every form of Scalp and Skin Disease by a scientific and [illegible] method of treatment. Moles, Freckles, Pimples, Black Heads, Liver Spots, Flesh Worms, Dandruff, Redness of the Nose, Scrofula, Scald Head, [illegible] Tetter of the Scalp, Elbows and [illegible] Scars, Superfluous Hair, Eczema [illegible] Ring Worms, Tetter of the Hands, [illegible] Prurigo, Scurvy, Pemphegus, Impetigo, Psoriasis, Moth Patches, Scaly and Skin Diseases are cured by a certain and most [illegible] ailment and the skin and complexion permanently beautified. The treatment is scientific, harmless and certain. It imparts a smoothness, clearness and brilliancy to the complexion and [illegible] really charming, removing all eruptions and blemishes.

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A radical cure for Piles by a perfectly safe and painless process. A positive cure is made. There are two classes of Piles, the External and the Internal. There are two types of the External, the Cutaneous and the Varicose, and four varieties of the Internal, the Venous, Capillary, the Arterial, the Fibro Elastic. No matter how long standing or how aggravated the case we make a rapid and radical cure without knife or ligature and positively without suffering.

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Scrofula and all malignant Blood and Malarial Diseases permanently eradicated from the system and a cure guaranteed.

Ulcers and Fever Sores, resulting from varicose veins, necrosis of bones, old ulcers, epithelial cancers and fistula of every kind, successfully and permanently cured.

Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Bandages, Stockings, Trusses etc furnished at office or forwarded to all parts of the country.

Sending Medicine.—We send medicine to every part of the Union both by mail and express, with such plain and explicit directions for use that no mistake can occur. While it is always desirable to see a patient, our thorough knowledge of the human body and its ailments enables us to prescribe with certainty and success in many diseases, if a description of the case is given.

Money should be sent by P. O. Order, Registered Letter, or Express. All letters of inquiry will receive prompt attention.

TERMS. Reasonable in all cases. Especially low to those getting small salaries and in limited circumstances.

Consultation Free.—If you are afflicted with any disease or trouble of whatever name or nature, come and let us see you. We will restore you to health if there is hope; if not, we will frankly tell you so. We take no case that is not curable. All who are in need of medical aid are invited to call

Treatment by Correspondence.

BY DR. VAN MONCISCAR,

132, 134 Third st., Portland, Or.

[illegible] all parts of the [illegible] of our skill [illegible] enabled us to [illegible] have physicians [illegible] fatigue and want of home [illegible] journey. To accommodate [illegible] we have perfected a thorough and remarkably successful system of treatment by correspondence which has been efficient in all parts of the [illegible] at a very small cost. If you cannot consult us personally write a plain description of your case [illegible] symptoms in your own language [illegible] When we receive [illegible] carefully we will give you [illegible] and the cost of treatment [illegible] complete enough to be satisfactory [illegible] special questions to draw [illegible] you may have omitted. [illegible] the remedies will be carefully [illegible] forwarded to you by express [illegible] the box to indicate [illegible] and all letters you receive from [illegible] envelope so that you may keep [illegible] strictly confidential if you so [illegible] your name, postoffice, [illegible] All letters should be addressed DR VAN MONCISCAR, 132 and 134 THIRD St., Portland, Oregon.

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Ladies afflicted with any of the distressing ailments peculiar to their sex, such as persistent Headaches, painful menstruation, leucorrhœa or whites, intolerable itching, displacement of the womb, etc., should not give up in despair because they have met with repeated disappointments in seeking for relief. We have cured hundreds of cases after other eminent physicians had pronounced them hopeless. If such diseases were indeed incurable, life would not be worth living to a large proportion of our American women. We treat all diseases of women, either at the office or by mail and express. Cures guaranteed.

NERVOUS Diseases (with or without dreams), Diseased discharges cured promptly without hindrance to business.

BOTH SEXES consult confidentially. If in trouble call or write. Delays are dangerous.

LOST MANHOOD perfectly restored.

CANCERS and TUMORS permanently removed without the knife or caustic.

Medicines compounded and furnished to all patients at office—strictly pure and vegetable. Guarantee of a permanent cure in all cases undertaken.

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Office open 8 to 8. Terms cash.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

Scheme to Clean and Sprinkle the Streets by Contract Defeated.

Big Debate over Cement Pipe for Sewers—The Harrison Street Sewer Ordinance Passed—Routine Business

A regular meeting of the common council was held last evening, Mayor Gates in the chair and all the members present except Sears and Gallagher.

Owing to the absence of Gallagher, on motion the minutes were considered, read and approved.

PETITIONS, COMMUNICATIONS, ETC

From Alvira Smith, asking for correction of clerical error in her assessment referred to committee on ways and means.

From R. S Perkins, M A Hern, Wm. Sherlock and R. Sherlock, asking to have their names withdrawn from a petition for the opening of D street, from Nineteenth to Twenty second streets, referred to committee on judiciary.

[It has been decided that names cannot be thus withdrawn]

From John Cressland, asking to have part of license fee refunded indefinitely postponed

From the O. P & C Co, asking an extension of time, 30 days, to complete contract on East Park street; granted

From George B Williams and others, asking that a lamp be placed at corner of Eighteenth and C streets referred to committee on streets

From Mrs. C Friendly, asking to have a clerical error in her assessment corrected referred to committee on ways and means.

From George Tuttle, asking that an error in his assessment be corrected, referred to committee on ways and means

From P A. Marquam, asking for a lamp at South Second and College streets referred to committee on streets

From R. M Odell, asking a rebate of taxes referred to committee on ways and means.

From City Attorney Tanner, advising that the appeal to the supreme court in the case of F Eberhart and wife vs the city of Portland, be dismissed on the plaintiffs paying costs [The committee on judiciary report in favor of the adoption of the report] Adopted

From the city attorney, with certified copies of the judgments of the circuit court in the cases of R. Williams, Van B DeLashmutt and others against the city in the matter of the improvement of Jefferson street. The court held that the plaintiffs could not be assessed for the pontoon (?) at the foot of Jefferson street because no notice was given by the council of its intention to put in such pontoon Unless the council should conclude to appeal the case to the supreme court the assessments on the property of plaintiffs should be canceled and discharged on the lien docket. I doubt very much whether the decisions could be reversed on appeal, and would recommend that no appeal be taken referred to committee on judiciary

From property owners, asking that Columbia street sewer be extended from Ninth to Eleventh street, referred to committee on streets

From A. Ferrera and others, asking that the liquor license for grocery stores be reduced from $25 per quarter to $5, referred to committee on ways and means

From L. L. Hawkins, asking to be shown how to abate nuisance at the corner of A and Seventh streets, and suggesting that the Pine street sewer be extended to East Park street, referred to committee on health and police and the chief

From Sol.Hirsch and others, withdrawing objection to sewer in D street, referred to committee on streets.

From Perry G Baker, asking payment of balance due him from the fund for the improvement of Porter street, filed

From George Good and Dr Glisan, inquiring what further action the council propose to take in regard to the opening of T street referred to committee on streets

ABOUT MATERIAL FOR SEWER PIPES.

To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council *Gentlemen* —We desire to call your attention to a few points and facts in relation to the extension of the D street sewer as well as to the legislation in the case of the Harrison street sewer so far as the same has been made In doing so we do not presume to prompt or dictate to you as to your duties in the matter but simply to call your attention to what seems to us to be unfair discrimination as against one and in favor of another We do not believe your honorable body intends to grant special favors or make unfair discriminations knowingly We therefore come before you with full confidence relying on your good judgment and fairness.

The two ordinances above alluded to call for terra cotta cement pipe or brick to be used in the construction of said sewers. We quote from specifications for D street sewer as follows

"The circular drain pipe shall be of cement or terra cotta, sound throughout their thickness glazed on the inside and outside (except where cement pipe is used) free from cracks flaws and blisters and other *imperfections*, etc

Again The mortar for all pipe connections shall be made of equal parts of the best Portland cement and clear sharp sand, free from loam and other impurities and shall be mixed as wanted and in *no case* shall mortar be used which has been made over three hours Other mortar shall consist of one part of Portland cement to two parts clean coarse, sharp sand

In other words terra cotta pipe must be burnt hard (as it could not be glazed unless it is and absolutely perfect as it must be free from imperfections while of cement pipe no restrictions whatever are made or formula given by which it shall be made It cannot be inferred from the above that cement pipe will be made after the formula given for mortar with which to cement the joints of terra cotta pipe as it is well known that cement pipe is not made and would not be made with mortar as prescribed Under the specifications inferior cement can be used in any proportion with any kind of sand or loam if you please just so it will bear handling, and it may be rough as it invariably is unless more labor is used than would justify

Cement pipe can be made in any proportions to suit the convenience and desired profits of the manufacturer irrespective of quality

It is well understood by all who have a knowledge of cement and have had experience in its use that to whatever extent the cement is withdrawn and the sand bank is drawn upon just to that extent the pipe is weakened and made more worthless and the profits made larger

It will therefore be necessary for the city to have a careful man to superintend the manufacture of cement pipe in order to secure a uniform and proper mixture of the material as there is no way to detect a poor article after it is once made and placed under ground

We do not hesitate to say and are prepared to demonstrate the fact that well burnt terra cotta pipe unglazed and without sockets is even smoother and vastly more durable and of greater carrying capacity than any ordinary cement pipe of same size that can be made in this country and at less expense to the property holders We further say that an eight inch well glazed terra cotta pipe has a greater carrying capacity than an ordinary nine inch cement pipe laid on the same grade and that a nine inch well glazed terra cotta pipe has a greater carrying capacity than an ordinary unglazed cement pipe of eleven inches diameter In this we are backed by the experience and observations of competent engineers With as much propriety the city might demand of one party that he should used nothing but the best of hard granite for paving blocks while another should be allowed to use rotten stone or cement blocks for the same purpose at the same price

We therefore ask your honorable body to prescribe a formula for cement pipe of equal parts of Portland cement and sharp sand, and in every other way to conform to the restrictions as laid down for terra cotta as to sockets and smoothness of surface or make a distinction between well burnt, well glazed socket terra cotta pipe and a go-as-you-please cement pipe or allow well burnt unglazed terra cotta without sockets to compete with cement pipe

Any of these propositions we are willing to accept. Anything less than this would be unjust to the manufacturers of terra cotta as well as the contractors who handle our pipe. We do not come before you in this communication to ask favors We stand upon the merits of our material for sewers as against anything else known for that purpose We do ask and believe you will grant fairness and not permit discrimination against a superior material and in favor of t ...y the least an inferior material In no place are restrictions placed upon the use of terra cotta while other material is unrestricted If cheap sewers are what the people want remove the restrictions as to glaze etc, of terra cotta and we will furnish cheaper and more durable material than can possibly be made of cement Respectfully

OREGON POTTERY CO

Referred to committee on streets.

REPORTS

From the committee on ways and means, in regard to the city's note for $20,000 They recommend that the interest be paid and an extension of ninety days asked for, adopted

From the committee on streets recommending the adoption of their former report in favor of the contract for the D street sewer being let to J D Coleman (cement), he being the lowest bidder adopted

[The report was referred back on the understanding that some of the property owners objected to the sewer These parties subsequently sent in a statement to the council that they withdrew their objections

Gerdes objected to the adoption of the report on the ground that there were no specifications as to how the cement pipes should be made and that as there was a communication from the Oregon Pottery company before the council he thought the report should be referred back till the committee should have a chance to examine into the matter He moved that the report be laid on the table for the present.

Gallagher thought the objection of Gerdes was insufficient. The council knew nothing of the material in the terra cotta pipe. He was anxious to see fair play in the matter

Fliedner, Forbes, Sears and Gallagher spoke on the matter. It was the general opinion that there should be some understanding as to what kind of cement, and the proportion of sand to be used in its manufacture should be definitely stated.

Mr. Bates, of the Cement Sewer company, was invited to speak on the question of cement pipe He said he had investigated cement pipes during his late visit to California. Oakland officials reported that cement pipes which had been laid for ten years were better than at first, and said the pipes here were made of the best Portland cement and sand.

Mr Smith, of the Terra Cotta company, was then invited within the bar to address the council He said that the pottery company merely asked fair play He said the terra cotta pipe was made of pure fire clay, which would stand a heat which would melt the brick in this building All he asked was to be put on an equality with the cement men, as above

Sears at last moved the previous question, and Gerdes's amendment to lay on the table came up Yeas and nays called for, and it was lost yeas 4, nays 6.

The question then recurring on the adoption of the report, it was adopted by a vote of yeas 5, nays 8.

From the committee on streets, granting lamps at I and Twenty-first and J and Twentieth streets, adopted

From the committee on health and police, stating that no proposals for feeding city prisoners had been made

[The auditor stated that two had been sent in during the day under misapprehension as to time]

On motion, the matter was referred back to the committee, and they were ordered to readvertise for bids

From the same committee, a majority report recommending that the proposition of Bays & Jeffery, to buy the city street cleaning and sprinkling plant and do the work by contract, be indefinitely postponed, and stating that if the work was to be done by contract, it should be let to the lowest bidder

Mr Sears submitted a minority report protesting against indefinite postponement.

After a brief discussion, the majority report was adopted by the following vote Yeas 6 nays

From the same committee, in regard to the petition of W W Spaulding and others, recommending that the superintendent of streets be instructed to repair the damages caused by the overflow of Tanner creek adopted.

From the same committee, recommending the passage of an ordinance regulating the salaries of employees in the street superintendent's office adopted

From the the Third ward delegation, favoring the passage of an ordinance authorizing the construction of a sewer in Harrison street as amended [The amendments were quite voluminous] Gallagher moved to lay on the table, but after some discussion the council agreed to "receive" the report.

CLAIMS ORDERED PAID

Electric Light Co	$11 0[illegible]
Ham Nick ... & Co	00
D Halprener	0

NEW ORDINANCES

Making a transfer from the general fund for the improvement of Porter street, from First to Hood read twice

Providing for the time and manner of improving North Eighteenth street, from M street to Sherlock's addition read twice and referred to committee on streets

Amending the ordinance prohibiting certain animals and fowls from running at large within certain limits, read twice

[The amendment includes domestic fowls]

Authorizing a redemption of lots 2 and 3, in block 74 Couch's addition, held under sale by the chief of police for delinquent assessment passed

ENGROSSED ORDINANCES

Amending the ordinance regulating the storage of petroleum, putting the license back at the old figures passed.

For the relief of Allen & Lewis passed

Accepting the sewer on Jefferson street, constructed by John Gibson, and ordering warrants drawn on the proper fund for the payment therefor passed

Appropriating $50 for the relief of R B Lundblatt, who paid $50 as bail into the police court and never got it back passed

For the relief of Elijah Corbett and J K Arnold passed

The ordinance providing for the construction of a sewer in Harrison street, as amended by report of committee, came up for final action

Gerdes and Gallagher opposed its passage.

Farrell said that it was necessary that the end of the sewer next the river should be constructed before the rise in the river, or it could not be finished till next August.

A motion by Gerdes to lay the matter over was lost.

Gallagher attacked the sewer tooth and toe nail He said the plan of having the pipe up on the level larger than that on the hill below, was entirely against his judgment.

Gerdes objected to passing the ordinance on account of the amendments reported not having been adopted

A regular filibustering scene ensued but there was a big majority in favor of passing the ordinance and they went quietly along with the work while Gerdes and Gallagher obstinately contested every move The audience all left except one young man who, happy fellow, slept calmly through the fray while the reporters prayed for death—in a less lingering style

First the council returned to the order of "reports" and adopted the amendments reported by the committee—7 to 2. Then they filled the blanks by inserting the names of H Opitz, C P Hogue and R J Durham as viewers, and fixing the date for completing the work at August 1

The ordinance was then read as amended, a third time by title and passed—yeas 7, Gerdes and Gallagher voting nay, and dying game

RESOLUTIONS

Amending rule No 2 of the rules of order of the common council, in regard to reading the minutes of a previous meeting, by adding the following "Provided, that by vote of a majority of the council the reading of such record may be dispensed with and the same approved as if it had been read adopted

Directing the city surveyor to survey and mark the boundaries of an extension of Northwest Park street from Front street to low water mark in the river 20 feet referred to the delegation from the First ward

Directing the city surveyor to survey and mark an extension of Multnomah street from its present southern terminus to the south boundary of the city adopted

Extending the time when city taxes are to become delinquent to and including the 1st day of March adopted

Appointing C C Redman, G G Gammons and H S Allen viewers in the matter of the proposed extension of D street from Nineteenth to Twenty-second, adopted

Adjourned

A NEW FOG HORN

Novel Noise Producer which English Vessels Must Carry.

San Francisco Chronicle

One of the disadvantages that sailing vessels have been laboring under from time immemorial has been that of not having adequate means of communicating their proximity to each other during foggy weather. When at anchor the law says they must strike their bells every thirty seconds. When under way on the ocean the only means of warning employed until recently has been a brass trumpet, or fog horn, blown by the mouth of the man on the lookout.

A recent invention, however, has done away with this primitive method It consists of a brass cylinder about three feet long, in which a piston fits snugly On the piston being forced into the cylinder a sound is emitted that can be heard at a distance of a quarter of a mile. Another variety has the cylinder funnel shaped, screwed into the nozzle of a pair of bellows By working the bellows the same sound is produced as by the other method

Capt. Kelly, of the British ship Langdale, showed a *Chronicle* reporter one of the latter kind yesterday The jolly captain worked the machine for all it was worth, and the passengers on the passing ferryboats stared in astonishment

The reporter was informed that, according to laws lately promulgated by the lords of the admiralty, every British sailing vessel is now compelled to have one of these "noise producers" on board before she can obtain clearance papers The horn must be sounded every two minutes, day and night, during foggy weather One sound from the horn signifies that the vessel is on the port tack, two sounds in succession that she was on starboard tack, and three that she is running with the wind free

Another new law provides that when a sailing vessel is disabled, or from any cause becomes unmanageable, she shall indicate the fact by hoisting signals, known as "broke-down" signals, to the gaff end These signals consist in daytime of three flat pieces of wood painted black, two of them being square and one round These are hoisted one above the other During the nighttime three globular lamps are similarly hoisted up, two of them showing red lights and the third a white one

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State Senator C W Plunkitt of New York was a sufferer for six years from dumb ague and fever It was completely cured by taking five Brandreth pills every night for a week. One or two taken every night are perfectly safe for old or young, male or female.

STATISTICAL OREGONIAN.

Send ten (10) cents for a copy of the twenty-page New Year's edition.

THE EAST SIDE

The U Street Bridge Problem—Child Kidnapped—A Boycotter Bounced—Short Notes

[Mr Wallace Struble now has charge of the East Portland correspondence of THE OREGONIAN, with headquarters at Justice Simpson's court, J street, between Fourth and Fifth. Any favors shown him will be appreciated.

THAT U STREET BRIDGE

The common councilmen are beginning to be somewhat "digested," as Mother Partington says, over the U street bridge matter The public will remember that some time ago the bridge was ordered closed, being in an unsafe condition, and that W S Chapman immediately swore out an injunction and had the city estopped from barricading the structure. At the last meeting of the council a resolution was passed authorizing the committee on streets to advertise for bids for a new bridge to be built in accordance with the plans and specifications prepared by city surveyor Hurlburt, the expenses of the construction to be paid out of the street repair fund Our councilmen were just congratulating themselves upon the fact that they had solved a knotty problem in a happy manner, when, lo! Joseph Paquet waltzes to the front and says he purposes doing a little "injuncting" also Joe says he don't intend that Wm Chapman shall have a monopoly of the enjoinment business The grounds upon which Mr Paquet bases his proposed attack are that the council have no right to use the money of a special fund for building new bridges he insists that the property owners adjoining U street bridge ought to be compelled to build it, a few years ago when U street bridge was rebuilt, the abutting property had to stand the expense, and now that the U street structure needs replacement, it is unfair to take money for that purpose from funds raised by a general tax The councilmen are in a dilemma. They are liable for damages if any accident should happen while the bridge is in its present dilapidated condition They cannot close the thoroughfare, for Wm Chapman has it open with an injunction They fear they cannot rebuild it on account of pugnacious Paquet

MONTHLY ALCOHOL LESSON

The regular monthly lesson upon the evil effects of alcohol will be given at the Albina school building to-morrow afternoon, beginning at 2 o'clock. Prof M I Pratt has kindly furnished the following programme

PART I

Duet—Piano and drum	Carrie Stodt and Johnnie Olson
Recitation— The Silver Shilling	Christel Larance
Chorus— We'll Try	By class of girls
Reading—"Please Don't Sell My Father Rum"	Annie Orton
Dialogue	By class
Solo—Why Does Mother Stay so Long	Laura Kraeft
Reading	By Maggie Lourie
Solo and chorus	Katie Barnes

PART II

The Wind in a Frolic	Artie Winkleback
Recitation— Old Hundred	Mamie Anderson
Dialogue— Dollie's Mamma and the Doctor	Nellie Orton Larkie Winkleback
Solo—The Orphan Child	Miss Bessie Wilson
Recitation— Spartacus to the Gladiators of Capua	Harry Dailey
Reading— I'll never Find Another	Winnie Skelton
Song, Poor Old Tramp	Jeah C...
Reading— Bernardo Del Carpio	Mattie Culbert
Alcoholic Demonstration	Prof M I Pratt
Duet—Harmonica and piano	Russell Proudfit and Mattie Culbert

The public, and especially parents whose children attend the public schools, are cordially invited to be present

CHILD KIDNAPPED

Yesterday morning a gentleman giving his name as Milton Wilson rushed excitedly into Justice Simpson's court and announced that his child had been kidnapped from his residence, on H street A warrant was accordingly placed in the hands of Marshal McMillan, who immediately made search for the missing child It seems that Mr Wilson and his wife have agreed to disagree, and the child, Walter Wilson, the only fruit of their union, who has been living with his father, was yesterday suddenly taken away, presumably at the instance of the mother No arrests have as yet been made, but the officers are still prosecuting the search

A FUNNY BOYCOTTER

A dapper individual, arrayed in shabby genteel garments, copiously adorned with snide jewelry, staggered jauntily into the drug store of Dr H C Coley and piped "I called to see if ye takes THE OREGONIAN " The doctor eyed the intruder sharply and asked, coolly, "Why " After drawing his coat sleeve tenderly across his nose, ye boycotter sniffed with the indistinctness of a busted telephone " Cos it is boycotted I'm one ' Doctor Coley reached for an insect exterminator and the muzzle to public opinion was removed instanter

COW CASE

Frank Yost, residing near the Half way house on the Milwaukie road, and Joseph Sturchler, of Stephens's addition, had a dispute recently regarding the payment of pasturage due from Sturchler to Yost Litigation was the result, and these gentlemen have each expended about $100 on various suits and actions, and still the game goes on, much to the delight of justices lawyers and constables The cow in dispute is valued by both parties at $25

NOTES

Mrs Mary T Collins has removed from Ninth and G to Fifth and L.

Mrs O B Adams, who has been seriously ill for some time past, is reported better

Several suspicious-looking characters have been hanging about the streets during the past twenty four hours, and the police officers have been keeping a sharp lookout.

Charlie Hill, son of the city treasurer, has been visiting during the past week with his grand father, Mr David Powell, on Columbia bottom Charlie's health has been quite poor of late It is hoped the change will benefit him

A stranger visited a well known saloon yesterday and when reaching for money with which to pay for his drinks, accidentally pulled out a fine gold watch and other articles of jewelry It was noticed when he left the saloon that he queried the time of day from a silver watch taken from another pocket. The spectators have been wondering whether he is a "crook" or only a professional "swapper

A WELSH COMMUNITY.

Gigantic Scheme to Found a Colony in this Country

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

Delegates from a good many of the Welsh communities of the United States, recently held meetings in the Welsh Congregational church on Fifth avenue, Pittsburg, with reference to the establishment of a colony of our people at some point in this country to be hereafter agreed upon I hope Washington territory will be the place. The object is to found an immense community in some locality where land may be purchased cheaply, establish a principal city, towns, hamlets, farms, smaller holdings, and even lots, in proportion to the ability of those wishing to purchase The primary object is to perpetuate the Welsh language, Welsh institutions, Welsh customs, Welsh music and Welsh traditions—or, as one of our delegates mentioned, to maintain the separate identity of our nation, just as the Irish, Germans, Scandinavians and Huns do theirs in this country We have become so generally scattered, and our people have so nearly lost their identity by assimilation that our task is a huge one However, no people under the sun are more patriotic and clannish than ours are, and we do not despair of accomplishing our aims

Welshmen now are largely engaged in either the mining or manufacturing interests of this country A few are agriculturists, and good ones, and we hope, if our scheme materializes, to make our proposed community distinctively an agricultural one We have offers from nearly every western and southern state, most of them of an advantageous nature, to settle in them but we are proceeding cautiously and conservatively and when we have sifted them all we shall make our choice Louisiana has a little city near its center called Jennings This place is in the cotton belt, and we are informed is not a desirable site, and it is not likely that we shall do anything in this direction We have an offer from Webster county, West Virginia, of a tract of land comprising 187,000 acres at fifty cents an acre Lands are also offered us in Iowa, Nebraska Washington territory, Dakota and several other states

W R I

THE STUFF OF WHICH AGITATORS ARE MADE

PORTLAND, March 17, 1886

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

Mention has been made frequently of the large number of roughs and thieves infesting this city, East Portland and Albina, at the present time It has not been overdrawn by you There is information that we have in our midst, from one penitentiary alone, (the San Quentin, of California) over forty ex-convicts, with 75 to 100 more to add, from various other institutions of like character, on the Pacific coast.

This class form a part of those invited, and attracted here by the prospect of plunder—arriving about the time of the recent meeting of the fellow Haskell's so-called anti-coolie congress, this being deemed a rich and promising field. They are all with us yet. Their faces were recognizable in the meeting presided over by Sylvester Pennoyer, at the court house on yesterday. Their yells, too, were heard

Their names, or rather in most cases, their alias's are all enrolled in the different so-called anti-coolie encampments in our midst, all of course being members in good and regular standing

RESIDENT

MORRIS W. FECHHEIMER.

C. E. S. WOOD

It has always seemed to me great praise of a man when his community feels rather than utters that the world is better for his having lived I think this is the feeling in Portland, and wherever Mr Fechheimer was known, in regard to him Living, it was his expressed hope that men would thus regard his life when it was over, and what he desired he always tried to attain what he tried to attain he usually achieved

Selfishness is in one sense as necessary to the existence of life, so deeply implanted in its instincts and intellectualities that comparatively few men can subordinate this natural impulse to the high and immortal virtues of charity generosity and benevolence. And just in proportion to the subordination of self to the mass is the world richer and better for any individual life

Mr Fechheimer was a contributor to the Portland library, the "Home," and I think I am correct in saying to all the organized charities of this place His pocket was always provided for the appeals of the street wanderer who seemed worthy, and his family were made the agents of his sympathy for struggling poverty But in all this, his sympathetic impulse was controlled by a deliberate system and well regulated plan, and this was part of his creed that with a rational creature the reason should control even those quickly generated causes of action known as impulses and emotions His own native intelligence was so large that he grasped readily problems foreign to the usual current of his life and by a sort of instinct, due however to his mental strength, he assimilated the most opposite mental food readily For this reason few or none could know him intimately without receiving instruction from him—mechanic business man or professional—if in no other way than in teaching them a practical logical way of thinking But I am constrained to believe that few did know him intimately He was one to whom the tiny shackles of society at play were irksome quiet and always self poised and self contained he did not instantly attract, and he would not seek When he formed a friendship it was one that sticketh closer than a brother, and by word and act he lost no chance to prove his friendship.

Such was the man as he seemed to me in life but dying I fling he rose to a hero's throne When his doom was sealed life was quickly cast aside as a worn-out garment, and his entire thoughts were busy with the welfare of those he was to leave behind him—not relatives alone, but friends, and the great mass of humanity itself which he considered his friend All were the subject of his plans. He deprecated the limitation of systematized charitable societies to race or sect, and said it had been his hope in the leisure of life upon which he thought he was about to enter, to build up a general relief society, non race, non-sectarian, and if possible without an element of narrowness within it "Had I lived, "said he, "I would have devoted part of my means to this but more than that a great deal I had hoped by my arguments and persuasions to enlist my friends and our city's leading men Then the city could be districted relief could be offered without delay, and yet fraud would be prevented But greater than all it would be a little step in the lesson it is time the world learned, that all men are brothers ' But,' continued he, "now I cannot leave to such an object such a sum as would be an attractive nucleus to stir up others, and so I have concluded to accept the instruments of charity that already exist.'

But this was not all of his charity, in some respects it was a greater phase of it that led him in discussing his rivals in his profession his fellow citizens or his countrymen, to so calmly, to always confess a ground of prejudice if any existed, and in such cases more than ever to set down naught in malice One remarkable trait he had To see some good in nearly every man, not in the abstract, but to point it out

A problem he worked on with no conclusion satisfactory to his own mind, was how to properly distribute great private fortunes He thought a large fortune in some sense a public trust, and used to laughingly confess he was communist enough to believe no one heir ought to receive over $250,000

To this community there is no need to speak of his professional ability dying at the age of 41 he leaves his family amply provided and a multitude of clients among our leading business men As a commercial lawyer if success is the test, I presume there is no question he stood at the head of this bar

With the most unswerving fortitude, without once repining, he has gone we know not where He has taught us how a brave man should die When the physically strong wept about his bed side he rebuked their lack of philosophy When friends would seek to cheer themselves rather than him by false encouragement upon his condition, the same unfaltering judgment as of old showed them their error He would call their attention to each fatal symptom, note each waning faculty, and as calmly as if it were any case but his own only adding "I am afraid my mind will follow next and I want to die sane, all myself

What his sufferings were we perhaps only guess, as his commentary on them was Science has nothing to boast of in prolonging life if it cannot check pain better do them both or neither

He was fond of all that was beautiful, with almost an affection for flowers, About his own home he nursed them from the time the first purple crocus peeped out in the spring till the October winds scattered the scarlet leaves of the Virginia creeper about his doorstep May his chosen blossoms richly decorate his grave

He was born in Cincinnati, O, September 12, 1844 For a short time apprenticed to a jeweler in his native town, afterwards beginning mercantile life in Sacramento, he subsequently settled in Canyon City, Oregon, as a clerk for his brother, bookkeeper and teacher of bookkeeping Here he resumed law studies begun in Sacramento and read law in the office of Mr John W Whalley

Through the rough life and hard labor of his youth he arose to the respect of all, morally and mentally self educated and self-restrained

A BLASPHEMER'S TERRIBLE DEATH.

The Leader in a Mock Religious Service Dies a Raving Maniac

New York World

News of a strange and mysterious occurrence at Millersburg, Dauphin county, has been received here On Thursday morning there was a jovial crowd in a hotel at that place, and while they were imbibing Samuel Motter entered Motter was well known throughout the county as a patent medicine peddler, and was about 55 years of age, and since then he has been living near this place

Shortly after Motter entered a discussion on religious subjects arose The sacrament of the Lord's supper was talked about Motter became very earnest in his talk and finally dared the men to indulge in an imitation of the Lord's supper They agreed to have it with beer and bread, and accordingly a glass was filled with that beverage. They then knelt in mock humility, and with the beer in one hand and the bread in the other Motter went along distributing a bite and a sup to each

Suddenly, when he was about half through, a strange noise was heard, and looking up the men saw a sight that "made their blood run cold and froze the marrow in their bones As near as the scared men could describe it, they declare it was an immense, ill formed and foul beast with great eleven feet painted horns and eyes that flashed fire With yells the men rushed out into the open air and scattered in every direction Finally all of them reached their homes except Motter, who was away for a long time, and at last he arrived a maniac. He was put to bed and physicians summoned, but they could do nothing for him He raved, howled and prayed, declaring that he had seen the evil one and that he was lost His torture was terrible but nothing could be done to relieve him and he died in the wildest agony The death bed scene is said to have been full of horrors that can hardly be described

A New Cosmogony

Denver Tribune

According to Nordenskjold, the solar system was once a vast cloud of cosmic dust Atoms collided against atoms, generating heat by the collision, and forming centers of attraction which were again attracted by greater centers until the vast cloud had finally dissolved itself into innumerable bodies, into sun, planets moons meteors and dust. The planets and moons were not formed from rings of matter flung from the equator of the rapidly rotating central body, but were concretions of world matter simultaneous with and independent of the sun. The size, distance and motion of the planets and the size, shape and inclination of the orbits is explained as the result of universal gravity, which compelled all motions to assume the position of greatest equilibrium This is in outline Nordenskjold's new cosmogony.

NAMING FAST TROTTERS.

Interesting Origin of Names Familiar to All Lovers of the Turf

Chicago News.

It is rather curious to trace out the origin of the names of many fast horses as entered in the trotting and pacing record. We all know how Maud S and Jay-Eye-See came by their cognomens, but the origin of some of the others are only known to the older horsemen Goldsmith Maid, for instance, was originally Gold smith's mare, so called from her owner and breeder, Mr Alden Goldsmith, of Orange county, N Y Goldsmith, by the way, has a very happy faculty of bestowing euphonious or appropriate names on his horses For example, Bonine, Alley, Driver, Huntress, Sister, Trio, the last three being sisters and very fast. Rarus, who was the first to lower Goldsmith Maid's record, belonged to a Long island former named Conkling, whose son returned from college and was asked to bestow a name upon the likely colt. With a reminiscence of his classical studies and a prophetic intuition of the horse's future, he chose the Latin adjective signifying "rare." St. Julien received his name from a brand of wine —baptized in claret, as it were Clingstone belonged to ex Lieut-Gov Pond of Connecticut, who owned a large orchard of clingstone peaches, and desired as much success with the horse as he had with the fruit. Butterscotch belonged to an old candy peddler at Grand Haven, Mich , who made it one of the conditions of sale that the horse should bear the name of that sweet and sticky article of confectionery Some horses have risen to distinction under names that were bestowed upon them by mistake Among these is Kibono The owner wished to call him Cut Bono, but through the ignorance of the trainer and the entry clerk the horse's name appeared as Kibono Having made a success on the latter appellation it was thought best not to change it Another horse was baptized King Pharaoh but his trainer knew more about games of chance than he did about the Egyptian monarch, and the animal has gone as King Faro ever since One horse, on account of infirmities was to be called Deaf and Dumb which the erratic spelling of his trainer shifted to Defendum As it costs $10 to change the name of a horse after it has once been entered, Defendum flourishes to this day Changes frequently take place, however Mr Ben is very wisely metamorphosed Bulltoz er into Marlowe, and still faster pacers and trotters have been rechristened for reasons more or less apparent

Lord Tennyson's Correspondence

Lord Tennyson has again recorded a public protest against the epistolary persecution, from which he has suffered even more than most eminent men The pertinacity of these unwelcome correspondents is less excusable, as the laureate has never made a secret of his short and summary way of treating them All letters from the legion of Lord Tennyson's unauthorized correspondents become dead letters They not only die but are buried out of sight and out of mind forever The poet himself does not open a single one of the thousands of such letters which the post annually discharges at his door, nor does he ever read a line of their contents The documents are at once destroyed

An Efficient Remedy

In all cases of **Bronchial and Pulmonary Affections** is AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. As such it is recognized and prescribed by the medical profession, and in many thousands of families, for the past forty years, it has been regarded as an invaluable household remedy. It is a preparation that only requires to be taken in very small quantities, and a few doses of it administered in the early stages of a **cold or cough** will effect a speedy cure, and may, very possibly, save life. There is no doubt whatever that

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Has preserved the lives of great numbers of persons, by arresting the development of **Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pulmonary Consumption**, and by the cure of those dangerous maladies. It should be kept ready for use in every family where there are children, as it is a medicine far superior to all others in the treatment of **Croup**, the alleviation of **Whooping Cough**, and the cure of **Colds** and **Influenza**, ailments peculiarly incidental to childhood and youth. Promptitude in dealing with all diseases of this class is of the utmost importance The loss of a single day may, in many cases, entail fatal consequences. Do not waste precious time in experimenting with medicines of doubtful efficacy, while the malady is constantly gaining a deeper hold, but take at once the speediest and most certain to cure,

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

Complete Treatment, with Inhaler, for every form of Catarrh, $1.

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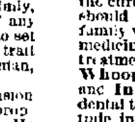
SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.



Head Colds, Watery Discharges from the Nose and Eyes, Ringing Noises in the Head, Nervous Headache and Fever instantly relieved.

Choking mucus dislodged, membrane cleansed and healed, breath sweetened, smell, taste, and hearing restored, and ravages checked.

Cough, Bronchitis, Droppings into the Throat, Pains in the Chest, Dyspepsia, Wasting of Strength and Flesh, Loss of Sleep, etc., cured.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and one Dr Sanford's Inhaler, in one package, of all druggists, for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. Pure distillation of Witch Hazel, Am. Pine, Ca. Fir, Marigold, Clover Blossoms, etc.

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TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

A STANDARD REMEDY.

J. W. WINDOM Baker City, Oregon, writes: I take pleasure in testifying that I have used WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for the past ... years and I have yet to ... than any other ... selling remedies I have on my shelves, and ... cheerfully recommend it to any ... standard preparation.

C. A. HUMMERA ... Oregon ... During our six years experience ... WISTAR'S BALSAM ... with ... the efficiency ... and believe the sale ... increased ... merit will ... when once introduced ...

None genuine unless signed "I. BUTTS" on the wrapper.

The Ne'er ... NERVOUS DEBILITY ... A life experience. Remarkable and quick cures. Trial packages. Send Stamp for sealed particulars. Address Dr. WARD & CO., LOUISIANA, MO.

Farmers & Mechanics

ONE PRICE TO ALL

1886. Spring Season, 1886.

OUR BOOT AND SHOE DEPT.

... We ask the public to price ...

We now display to the public one hundred cases of SPRING and SUMMER

Dry and Fancy Goods

And call attention to the following notice from the N. P. R. R. and the Oregon Short Line:

Notice to Portland Merchants. The Northern Pacific and ... Pacific Companies have jointly agreed to protect Portland merchants against ... rates to San Francisco, ... trouble among the transcontinental ... There will be no necessity for shipping freight via or through indirect ... Full protection will be accorded. All freight will be billed flat from our respective ... and ... western terminals at ... effect to or from San Francisco ... (Signed) ... N. P. R. R. B. CAMPBELL, Gen. ... Union Pacific

And in accordance with the above guarantee we have purchased in the Eastern markets for this season over $75,000

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

Thus saving from 50 to 75 per cent freight on the ... amount of purchases, which benefit we will give to the ... It is a fact worth knowing that the

Farmers & Mechanics

Buy Lower, Sell for Less Profits, and always give their customers the benefit of the close margins at which they handle ... Add to this fact that their heavy sales necessitate the purchase of ... stock continually, they are always enabled to offer their customers the Newest Fabrics and the Latest Styles in the market. And once more, they sell them in many cases for less money than competitors ... We want you to come and see ...

PRICES: PRICES

45 pcs all-wool Bunting, light and dark colors ... 12½c per yd
38 pcs fine French Cashmere, in the very latest shades ... 40c per yd
52 pcs extra fine Cashmere, Elegant Spring and Summer Shades ... 50c pr yd
18 pcs fine all-wool Cashmere in dark colors ... 50c pr yd
143 pcs handsome patterns Light Lawns ... 5c pr yd
84 pcs splendid quality of Lawn ... 6¼ pr yd
60 pcs Fine Lawns in Cream, Ecru, Pink, Blue ... 7c pr yd
120 pcs French Lawns, new patterns ... 10c pr yd
75 pcs French Percales, beautiful patterns ... 12½ pr yd
42 pcs Sateens in solid colors and figured ... 16⅔ pr yd
30 pcs extra fine French Sateens in rich designs ... 25c pr yd
16 pcs very handsome and new patterns Cretone ... 12½ pr yd
26 pcs very heavy Cretone, new patterns ... 15c pr yd
432 pcs American Prints, fast colors ... 4c pr yd

SPECIALS. SPECIALS

15 pcs 40-inch extra fine, all wool Nuns' Veiling in cream, ecru, pink, blue ... 60c pr yd
100 dozen Ladies' Vests, genuine Balbriggan, long or short sleeves, all sizes ... 50c
36 doz Ladies' All-Silk Hose, fine colored, pr pair ... 75c
75 doz Ladies' Lisle Thread Colored Hose ... 25c
25 dozen Ladies' Lisle Thread Hose in black ... 25c
60 doz Children's Hose, all sizes ... 10c

SPECIALS. SPECIALS

22 pcs Heavy Turkey-Red Table Damask, 56 in. wide ... .80 pr yd
10 pcs heavy ½-bleached Table Linen ... .20 pr yd
36 doz heavy and large Damask Towels ... $2.00 doz
36 doz extra size half-bleached Damask Towels ... 2.75 doz
25 doz fine bleached Damask Towels ... 3.50 doz
20 doz heavy and fine Bleached Damask Towels ... 4.25 doz
20 doz extra quality bleached and French Damask Towels 6.00 doz

SPECIALS. SPECIALS

21 doz Boys' (all ages Cheviot Waists ... $ .25
28 doz Ladies' Black Braided Jerseys ... .60
36 doz Ladies' Fine Cashmere Hose, full finished ... .20
15 doz Ladies' Vests and Pants in scarlet and all wool ... .65
20 doz Ladies' fine Vests and Pants in scarlet, all wool ... .85
26 doz Ladies' Vests and Pants, medicated scarlet, Cashmere ... .85
33 pcs heavy all-wool Twill, double width (56-inches wide) Red Flannel, per yard ... .60
20 doz very fine and heavy Ladies' Cashmere Jerseys all sizes ... 2.75
200 prs 10-4 White Double Blankets ... per pair 1.00
25 doz French kid button Shoes, all sizes ... 2.00
100 pcs Fancy Colored and Brocaded (nearly all wool) Dress Goods, per yard ... 10c

Received, 5,000 yards

EMBROIDERY:

... to ... inches wide ...
... to 1½ inches wide ... 4 to ...
... to 2 inches wide ... 6, 10, 12, ...
Same width in extra fine ... 16, ...
2 to 3½ inches wide ... 20 to ...
3 to 4½ inches wide ... 25, 27½ ...
Same width, extra fine ...
4 to 5½ inches wide ... 40, 45, ...
Some width, extra fine ... 50, 55, ...
6 to 7½ inches wide ... 50, 55, ...

Insertions to Correspond

We wish to inform the public ... that ... is our goods arrive ... for them

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200, 202, 204 First St. and ...

...L. 26—NO. 8066.

... Nos 1, 2, 5 and 7 North ... Importers and Wholesale ... SOLE ...

... DRY SEC CHAMPAGNE
... HEIDSIECK CHAMPAGNE

... CHAS. KOHN & CO.

SOLE AGENTS. Portland, Or. ... the Trade and Public ... known ... Wines.

... DE LUZE & FILS, Bordeaux, CLARETS & WHITE WINES.

... & LIGER BELAIR, Nuits, RED AND WHITE BURGUNDIES

... DEBSTMAN SOHN, Mayence, and ... HILTZ & WAGNER, Frankfurt, HOCK WINES.

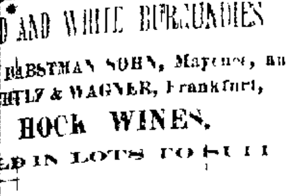
... IN LOTS TO SUIT

... TUM & BOWEN, 91 and 93 Front st., Portland, AGENTS FOR ... LIND & CO., Mining Engineers and Contractors, San Francisco.

... made to furnish ... the world ... Mining Plants, Improved Stamp Mills, for Gold and Silver Ores. ... Pumping and Smelting Works, ... new and valuable features for handling ores cheaply ... attention paid to constructing ... Plants with Superior Steel Rolls ... Rock Breakers and Sizing Apparatus. ... Jigs and Concentrating Tables ... Hydraulic Separators ... Works, Roasting Furnaces, etc., etc.

OREGON TRUNK FACTORY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL



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HEATING ... STEAM OR HOT WATER. Healthful and Economical System ... BUILDINGS or PUBLIC BUILDINGS. ... M. GARDNER & CO. MANUFACTURERS 134 Third St., Portland, Or. Sole Agents for ... DUNNING STEAM BOILER, ... CONE GAS STOVES, ... LAND MFG CO'S BEER PUMPS. ... BRIDGES & TRESTLES — FOR — PORTLAND & WILLAMETTE VALLEY RAILWAY. ... BIDS up to ... for ... one Trestles and Bridges ... between Dundee ... separate sections ... William ... Supt ... between Tualatin ...

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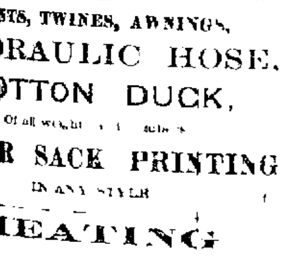

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